



A youngster reads a prayer at the Western Wall at yesterday's ultra-Orthodox protest assembly against Friday night cinema screenings in Jerusalem. See story Page 2. (Rahamim Israeli)

If warplane project is halted

Peres fears political backlash

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent
Alignment leader Shimon Peres is concerned that one of the Likud's key themes in the next elections will be that his party's policies led to the emigration of trained academic and technical personnel.

Peres increasingly fears a political backlash if the Lavi warplane project is halted, according to a reliable source in his party.

Although the foreign minister's main motivation in keeping the Lavi project alive is to enable the Israeli Aircraft Industries to maintain a technological level on a par with that of other countries, Peres has been warning his colleagues lately that the fall-out from those personally made redundant by closure will represent only part of the damage.

The Alignment leader is very unhappy that his sole support in his party's top echelon comes from Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almushino.

Peres had his second meeting in four days with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim yesterday morning.

and in the afternoon he went down to Tel Aviv for a tête-à-tête with Defence Minister Rabin, the Lavi's principal opponent.

Peres and Rabin are due to meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Shamir, and Peres is trying strenuously to bridge what seems like an unbridgeable gap with Rabin before the meeting. Rabin seems steadfastly resolved to shut down the Lavi project entirely and not entertain any half measures, according to his colleagues.

Peres and Rabin are bending over backwards to maintain cordial relations and to avoid friction over the Lavi issue. As the two top men in the older generation, whose place in the sun is not assured indefinitely, they hope to swim together, rather than let the Lavi sink them together.

Peres's colleagues label his policy on the Lavi as neither "yes" nor "no," but rather a third option, referred to jocularly in Hebrew as "half a cup of coffee and half a cup of tea."

It is not that Peres is latched on to the Lavi as such. The Lavi is not

Peres's plane. If anything it is the plane of Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens's protégés. Peres is latched on to the Israeli Aircraft Industries as an industrial and technological complex and would be happy to keep the Lavi going on any other project.

But for all his good intentions, Peres has no firm proposal to put to Rabin to get his agreement on a joint policy for the Lavi, and no option to bring to next Sunday's cabinet meeting to counter the "no" proposal tabled by Rabin and Nissim and the "yes" of Shamir.

When Peres tells his Alignment colleagues how many Knesset seats they will lose at the next election if the Lavi is abandoned, their reply is clear and not encouraging. They say: "We have to tell the truth about the Lavi even if it hurts."

It is still not certain that the cabinet will get round to a vote on the project next Sunday. Peres, for one, is not in a hurry. The longer he waits the more he believes he can avoid a devastating blow to IAI. So (Continued on Back Page)

'Lavi about to die'

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

The Lavi jetfighter project is about to die. A scheme for scrapping the Lavi, and saving the Israeli Aircraft Industries from a crisis, was the focus of intensive talks held yesterday by Vice Premier Shimon Peres, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The scheme emerging from the talks is based on the scrapping of the Lavi in its present form, and involves a package being called "Lavi for the year 2000." The name is intended to help the IAI save face and persuade some of the project's supporters to back the new scheme. The package will consist of three main elements.

• Israel will participate in the development of the next generation of America's F-16 jetfighter. The Pentagon proposed such participation as long ago as 1986.

• The budget of IAI will be increased by \$100 million. This will finance basic research in future aircraft technologies — research for the "Lavi 2000." But research will also extend to some of the weapon systems the IDF needs. The extra \$100m. will come from American military aid which would be convertible into shekels for spending locally. The U.S. has offered to raise such funding from \$300 to \$400m. if the Lavi is scrapped.

• Israel will ask the U.S. to allow it (Continued on Page 9)

Congressmen's support

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the pro-Lavi lobby yesterday received a boost from five U.S. congressmen, who assured Shamir that Congress would continue to support the Lavi programme if Israel decides to continue with it.

The five — Larry Smith, Charles Wilson, Gary Ackerman, Bob Torricelli and Mel Levine — wrote to Shamir on July 30 (the letter arrived only yesterday) that "the U.S. Congress has been a consistent supporter of the Lavi programme and will continue to support it should you decide to move forward with this programme."

The congressmen wrote that the aid authorization bill for the fiscal year 1988-89 "will provide \$450 million" for the Lavi.

The five congressmen stated that "vital decisions affecting Israel's future security (should) be left up to your...government."

U.S. Marine spy gets 30 years' jail

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — A military court sentenced marine Sergeant Clayton Lonetree to 30 years in prison for trading secrets for sex during the two years he guarded U.S. embassies in Moscow and Vienna.

After nearly three hours of deliberations, a jury of eight marine officers announced the 30-year jail term and said Lonetree would also be fined \$5,000, demoted to the rank of private and given a dishonourable discharge.

Dramatic action in locked-up plant

Soltam managers freed after being held as 'hostages'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER,
JEFF BLACK
and KEN SCHACHTER

HAIFA. — Three members of the Koor management, who had been held hostage for 38 hours by angry workers at the Soltam arms and munitions plant near here, were set free late last night.

The three — general manager Yeshayahu Gavish, board chairman Amnon Gafny and Soltam general manager Elazar Barak — left the plant for the Haifa labour council offices for talks with workers' representatives to try to settle the dispute over plans to send staff on forced leave.

The release of the men was reportedly achieved through the intervention of Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar.

They had been locked up inside the Soltam plant, which is a Koor subsidiary, by representatives of the 1,000 workers being forced to go on leave because of the company's difficulties and its need to reorganize. The workers took the dramatic step of detaining the managers after returning from a five-week compulsory vacation. The managers had arrived at the factory on Sunday morning to explain the company's stand.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, when talks with the works committee broke down, apparently over the pay the workers are to get during their lay-off, the three men were taken "hostage."

Gavish reportedly complained that the workers had abused the management's goodwill. He said they had come to the factory to meet the workers face-to-face and to talk over the situation. But Gavish said he would not call the police, noting that despite the discomfort, they had plentiful supplies of food and drink.

The workers had locked the factory gates on Sunday morning, angrily burning tyres and bringing up an armoured personnel carrier to block the gate.

During his "captivity", Gavish announced there would be no negotiations until the "hostages" were set free.

"We will not be forced into concessions," he stressed, noting that the Koor board, the owners of Soltam, had given them full backing.

Koor was doing the best it could to ensure the workers' future. It did not want to dismiss them if possible, but to get the factory going again next year.

Yokneam Mayor Ilan Gavrieli pleaded yesterday for Soltam to be saved, declaring that the whole township depended on the plant for its livelihood. He called on Koor to extend its civilian production lines to replace idled munitions lines and to bring other enterprises to Yokneam.

During the day, Histadrut secretary-general Yisrael Kessar summoned a special meeting of the labour federation's central committee to brief members on the crisis. He said that while he understood the workers' concern about their future, he could not agree to their actions and demanded the immediate release of the Koor management team.

Histadrut trade union department head Haim Haberfeld last week presented a number of alternatives to the workers. According to the plan, the majority of the workers would have a choice of one of five options: taking an enforced vacation until December 1987 while receiving up to 75 per cent of their regular salary; retirement; early retirement; accepting severance pay in return for resigning; or attending job-retraining schemes at the plant.

Kessar said this plan was formulated to allow Koor to find a solution

to Soltam's problems without firing workers.

Koor Industries, Israel's largest industrial conglomerate, operates under Hevrat Ha'Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company.

Knesset Member Rafael Eitan (Tehiya), who lives at nearby Tel Adashim, called in at the factory early yesterday morning on his way to the special Knesset session, hoping to mediate between the two sides. However, after hours of shuttle discussions between the management and workers' committee he gave up and carried on to Jerusalem.

Managers of other Koor concerns gathered at the conglomerate's Tel Aviv headquarters yesterday evening in a show of solidarity with their captive colleagues.

One speaker, Eli Gur, head of Koor's shoe division, called for direct action to free the hostages. "Talking is not enough," he said in calling for Koor to set a deadline for release of the executives.

But a Koor spokeswoman last night took a more conciliatory stance, saying that no deadlines were contemplated in working to resolve the dispute.

A statement issued by Koor said that if the hostages were released, management would be willing to enter into good-faith negotiations.

Meanwhile, the lock-in by the 119 workers of the Rom Carmel metal plant in Tirat Carmel in the Haifa area, continued yesterday into its second week. The Sunday meeting of the company's workers' committee with Premier Yitzhak Shamir brought no solution to the problems of the laid-off workers and they were in Jerusalem again yesterday to meet in the Knesset labour committee. Rom Carmel's owners, the Ordan company, reiterated their determination to close down the plant because it was losing money.

5 bus bombers hanged in Syria

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER

Five men were executed in Damascus yesterday for involvement in a string of bomb explosions last year which prompted a crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood underground.

Last year's internal tensions between the Syrian government and Moslem dissidents has given way to a period of relative calm, says Yossi Olmert of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre.

"At the moment it seems that the situation is under control, but it can erupt again any time." There could be another wave of attacks, followed by a Syrian clampdown. "The opposition there takes some time to recover and start again."

Despite last year's events, the

Moslem extremists have not really come close to toppling Syria's Ba'ath regime since the late 1970s and early 1980s, Olmert said.

"It's a cyclical problem. Up and down. But the real challenge to the regime is the health of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad."

The five men executed yesterday were hanged at dawn after being found guilty of bombing eight buses in an attack that killed 144 people and injured 200, the official Syrian News Agency (Sana) reported.

The attack in April last year followed a massive explosion in Damascus in March, which killed about 200 people. The Syrians later executed the man held responsible for this attack.

In May, 1986, Moslem extremists

carried out another attack, on a railroad line linking Aleppo and Latakia, killing 140 people.

Yesterday's announcement of the executions noted that the five men, during their trial, had admitted to being "recruited and trained by the fascist Iraqi regime."

Such a reference reflects the ongoing tensions between Iraq and Syria despite recent Arab attempts to reconcile the two traditional rivals, says Olmert.

The current period of Syrian domestic calm could be partially due to a decline in Iraqi support for the Moslem extremists, he adds. Iraq may have lessened its funding for such groups in an attempt to wean Syria away from supporting Iran in the Gulf war, he said.

Romania won't mediate with Soviets on direct Jewish aliya flights

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The Romanian government last week refused Prime Minister Shamir's request that it act as an intermediary with the Soviet Union to facilitate the flight of Soviet Jewish emigres through Romania to Israel, sources in Jerusalem said yesterday.

The blunt Romanian position, Shamir told the cabinet on Sunday, was that this was a matter for direct Israeli-Soviet and American-Soviet talks. Sources here suggested that this stance followed signals received from Moscow.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu would be willing to help if agreement was reached during direct negotiations with Soviets, Shamir said last night in a speech to the members of the United Jewish Appeal Prime Minister's Mission.

"Ceaucescu is prepared to cooperate with us in facilitating direct flights for Soviet Jews to Israel via Bucharest," Shamir said. His attitude is not shared, I am sorry to say, by other leaders in the Soviet bloc.

"We must find a way to enable those Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union to do so by direct flights to Israel. We need your full support in our efforts to achieve such direct flights. There is no contradiction between this and their freedom of choice. Those who want to go to the U.S. or other countries to join their families can now apply for permission."

Ceaucescu is known to favour Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union via Romania in large part because of the dollar revenue it could provide for Bucharest.

Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsaur said yesterday that he was "not optimistic" about a substantial increase in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union in the future. Tsaur said that his assessment was based on the Romanian message concerning direct flights and on the cancellation last week by the Soviets of a planned visit to Moscow by a group of prominent left-wing MKs, including Labour Party secretary-general Uri Baran.

Tsaur's assessment is that the Soviets will continue in the coming months to allow an average of 1,000 refusniks per month to emigrate, but no more. "Mass emigration will only be possible after direct, political talks between us and the Soviets," said Tsaur, implicitly linking this to negotiations on an international conference for Middle East peace.

Tsaur added, however, that the Soviets had recently announced that they would henceforward consider applications for family reunion sent by immediate family living in the U.S. as well as from Israel. Until now the Soviets had only accepted such applications for emigration on behalf of Jews resident in the Soviet Union from close relatives living in Israel.

Israel's Newest Citizens Wind Up Training at Boys Town



Glowing with pride, Rabbi Alexander Linchner, founder of Boys Town Jerusalem, bids farewell to two of "his" forty-four Ethiopian students prior to their being drafted for army service. They had recently graduated from a two-year vocational training course at Boys Town.

The Ethiopians arrived in Israel through Operation Moses. Most of them came from farm villages, and only a few had ever attended school before coming to Boys Town. In spite of having to adjust to a completely strange cultural environment, they made excellent progress, thanks to Boys Town's devoted teachers.

For many of the boys, Rabbi Linchner took the place of the father they left behind. Uri Tsagwi, 27, thought that the graduation was a milestone in his life, but, he said, "I wish my parents could have been here today. This was the saddest part for me."

The courses in carpentry, machine shop and printing were held in Boys Town's technical training centre where 1,500 students receive a Torah and Technological education. (Communicated)

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GENEVA	15	21	Clear
HELSINKI	15	21	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	15	21	Clear
LONDON	14	22	Clear
MADRID	15	21	Clear
MONTREAL	15	21	Clear
NEW YORK	15	21	Clear
OSLO	15	21	Clear
PARIS	15	21	Clear
RUDESKA	15	21	Clear
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ZURICH	15	21	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Mild temperatures.

Jerusalem	Humidity	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	41	18-25	27
Golan	41	17-25	30
Nahariya	68	22-29	29
Safed	—	—	27
Haifa Port	54	21-35	35
Tiberias	34	21-35	35
Nazareth	45	20-29	28
Afula	44	20-31	31
Samaria	37	20-28	28
Tel Aviv	54	22-29	30
B-G Airport	54	22-29	31
Jericho	43	22-36	36
Gaza	56	23-29	29
Beersheba	35	19-32	32
Eilat	21	26-38	38

Birth

MALTEZOS. - To Elias Maltezos, Consul-General of Greece in Jerusalem and dean of the consular corps, and Elizabeth Maltezos, a first-born son, Anastas George, on August 24, 1987.

Bayard Rustin, 75

NEW YORK (Reuters). - Bayard Rustin, often described as the brains behind the non-violent struggle for black civil rights in the U.S., has died at the age of 75.

Rustin, a former chief aide of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, died Sunday night at Lenox Hill Hospital of a heart attack after surgery two days earlier for a ruptured appendix.

Many credit Rustin, a life-long pacifist who once flirted with Marxism, with formulating the non-violent actions used by King in ending segregation of races in the U.S.

His work culminated in the historic 1964 Civil Rights Act that outlawed discrimination in public accommodation.

Iraqi minister to U.S.

BAGHDAD. - Trade Minister Mohammad Mehdi Saleh left Baghdad for the first visit to the U.S. by an Iraqi trade minister since the two countries restored diplomatic ties in November 1984.

The official Iraqi news agency INA said he would discuss economic and trade relations. The U.S. has extended about \$3 billion in credits to Iraq to import U.S. agriculture products.

Iraq broke relations with Washington over the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

A few MKs take time off for work

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Only a few grumbling MKs took a day off from their summer recess yesterday to attend an extraordinary Knesset session in which a potpourri of topics was briefly discussed and swiftly dealt with.

Energy Minister Moshe Shalev's proposal to extend the Jerusalem District Electric Company's concession to the year 2000 was approved on a first reading. Under the proposal the JDEC must sell assets to cover its NIS 37 million debt and this winter transfer its concession to supply electricity to Jerusalem's Jewish neighbourhoods to the Israel Electric Corporation.

Shalev said that the JDEC currently supplies electricity to over 100,000 consumers. Over 95 per cent of the JDEC's supplies are bought

from the IEC, with the JDEC producing the remainder using obsolete diesel machines.

Shalev added that unless his proposal was adopted the JDEC would go bankrupt soon. He hinted that the government was considering extending aid to the company to help it finance severance pay for sacked workers.

Shalev's proposal was endorsed by MK Gershon Shafat (Tehiya), Dan Tichon (Likud) and Haim Ramon (Labour). MK Tewfik Toubi (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) objected, saying the proposal was part of a "systematic policy of destruction of the social, economic and political" frameworks of the Palestinian people.

The question of egalitarianism versus excellence in the school system was raised by MK Amira Sartani

(Mapam) who said that constant cuts in the education budgets had turned parents into "buyers of education" and "employers of teachers" within the school system.

Sartani said that in schools with so-called "grey" education, pupils who could not afford to pay for the extra teaching hours were being kept away from lessons which their classmates were attending.

MK Sara Doron (Likud), on the other hand, compared the purchase of education to the purchase of video sets, and asked why "don't we protest when there is no equality in trips abroad, clothing and videos?" Doron said that "we want to raise a few Einsteins and a few Yehudi Menuhins, and not only to have equality."

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon said that his office was re-

viewing parents' involvement in the school system and would issue directives to ensure that all pupils participate in classes financed by only some of the parents.

MK Chalka Grossman raised the matter of Kach.

She expressed doubt whether Kach would disappear "if we just close our eyes." Her proposal to outlaw the Kach youth movement and to keep Kach activists out of the IDF was passed to a committee for discussion.

The debt crisis of the moshavim and kibbutzim prompted Agriculture Minister Arie Nehamkin to tell the Knesset that the arrangement with the agricultural sector was being held up for reasons of "bureaucracy, holiday treatment and the hot summer which produces no productivity in the public sector."

Hundreds of former IDF officers have left Israel for good

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Hundreds of discharged IDF officers - including 171 of the rank of lieutenant-colonel and up - have emigrated in the past few years, according to a survey by the Israel Association for Preventing Yerida (emigration).

Most of these officers are believed to be in the U.S. Eli Geva, told *The Jerusalem Post* that some of the officers had failed to find jobs here they believed they deserved after fulfilling responsible positions in the IDF. They were discouraged by failure to win senior managerial or organizational positions.

The phenomena of officers going abroad, ostensibly just for a short time to make some money, and then remaining there is most common among former lieutenants and captains who quit the army in their mid-20s and do not have families to support, says Geva.

Some feel an urge to go abroad "for fresh air. They roam around South America and when they run out of money reach the U.S., where they find odd jobs, and stay there.

Emigrants excuse their actions by saying they gave Israel some of their best years and we should now have a good time - not in Israel. "Many, however, don't have a good time and end up doing jobs which they would turn down in Israel."

One of the latest stories which came to Geva's attention concerned a former deputy company commander in an infantry unit who became a personal body-guard to a former Israeli who emigrated 30 years ago. In Israel he wouldn't have accepted such a job.

Geva, who quit the post of commander of a Tank Corps brigade during the Lebanon War because he objected to the IDF's entry into west Beirut, said he had heard senior IDF officers discuss the problem of yerida. However, the army was not taking any action.

Military sources confirmed yesterday that the IDF was concerned but doing nothing. The people who leave are civilians and out of the army's jurisdiction, the sources explained.

Lavi barely touched on in briefings of Shamir

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Although the fate of the Lavi was apparently uppermost on the minds of the IDF general staff, the plane was mentioned only briefly in a two-hour meeting held yesterday with Prime Minister Shamir.

Shamir came to the General Headquarters here, and heard seven briefings from the generals commanding the IDF's territorial commands, arms and branches. Practically all of the speakers, including Air Force Commander Aluf Amos Lapidot, avoided the controversial Lavi issue, a military source told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Aluf Avihu Bin-Nun - the man who spearheaded the attack on the Lavi - and Aluf Moshe Bar Kochba, were the only two major-generals not to attend the meeting. Military sources said they did not attend because they were not members of the General Staff Forum.

At the meeting, OC Quartermaster Branch Aluf Menahem Einan briefly complained of the Lavi's im-

pact on the IDF's activities.

The Chief of General Staff, Rav Aluf Dan Shomron, stressed that the IDF would not intervene in the political echelon's decision-making and would accept any ruling. But, he added, everything the IDF proposed was based on its best professional judgment.

Shomron's deputy, Aluf Ehud Barak, also touched on the matter, saying the alternatives proposed by the IDF for the Lavi had been presented following lengthy and exhausting deliberations. This was apparently in response to attacks on the IDF's alternatives attributed to Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i.

But Shamir did not mention the word Lavi even once, a participant told *The Post*. He advised the army to stay out of any public dispute. Evidently alluding to the IDF's concern over the attacks attributed to Moda'i, he said no one ever doubted the IDF's credibility.

Shamir also advised the generals not to worry so much, a military source said.



Prime Minister Shamir reviewing an honour guard at IDF General Headquarters in Tel Aviv yesterday. (Ippa)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Al-Masri murder case suspects remanded

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two Palestinians charged with assassinating Nabulsi mayor Zafer al-Masri last year were yesterday remanded in custody until the end of legal proceedings, in the Nabulsi military court. Mu'ayid Abdel-Samad, 25, of Anabta, has been charged with shooting al-Masri at the Nabulsi municipality building in March 1986. Ahmed Hanani, 31, of Beit Furik, has been charged with assisting Abdel-Samad and driving the getaway car. The two men have also been charged with the murder of three Israelis in Nabulsi and Jenin.

New immigrant mortgages to be raised

As of September 1, mortgages for new immigrants buying apartments will be increased by more than 8 per cent. The new rate will cover contracts signed from August 1 of this year provided the buyers have not yet taken out mortgages.

A new immigrant family of four persons will now be entitled to a mortgage of NIS 65,000. Those with five children or more will be able to get NIS 87,000.

A single immigrant will get NIS 35,000. "Mixed" couples - in which one spouse is an Israeli - will receive mortgages of NIS 42,000.

More people enjoying video than cinema

The number of persons who see video films in Israel is greater than the number who go to the cinema, according to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The statement said that about 42 per cent of the Jewish population aged 14 and above - some 1.2 million people - watched videos at least once a month in the first half of this year as compared with one million who went to the cinema during that period.

Moscow disappoints Israeli politicians, delays visit

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

Moscow's last-minute postponement of a visit by four secretaries-general of Israeli parties to the Soviet Union is a "discouraging political sign" and points to a possible Soviet withdrawal from its policy of renewed openness towards Israel, MK Ora Namir said on Sunday.

Namir, a member of a delegation which had been scheduled to depart for Moscow today, said she believed that the Soviet step was prompted by the view that Israel was unlikely to agree to the convening of an international peace conference. Namir said she doubted that the visit by the delegation would take place at all.

But sources in the Foreign Ministry, as well as other delegation members and spokesmen for Rakah which was the go-between in the contacts with the Soviets, claimed that the postponement was "technical."

In a message sent to Rakah on Friday, the Soviet Peace Committee, which had invited the delegation, explained that high-level Soviet officials were on vacation and would not be available for meetings with the delegation. The delegation was to have included the secretary-generals of Labour, MK Uzi Baram; of Mapam, MK Elazar Granot; of the Citizens Rights Movement, MK Shulamit Aloni; of Rakah, MK Meir Wilner; and Labour MKs Namir and Haim Ramon.

Aloni said last night that she did not attach any political significance to the postponement, which she ascribed to "organizational" diffi-

culties. "Israel is not the only place with balagan (disorder)," Aloni said.

Rakah spokesman Uzi Baram said that the visit would take place "within a month or two," adding that the postponement was unconnected with recent diplomatic developments.

Because of Baram's inclusion, the delegation demanded to meet with ranking Soviet officials. Namir said these should be no lower than officials who met with Foreign Minister Peres in Rome in April and higher than those met by any previous Israeli delegation to Moscow since relations between the two countries were broken off in 1967.

In April, Peres met with Alexander Zolov, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's foreign relations consultant, and Karen Brutents, deputy head of the Central Committee's international department.

One of the officials whom the Soviets said last week was "unavailable" is Georgi Arbatov, a Central Committee member and head of a Kremlin think tank known as the U.S.A.-Canada Institute.

Namir said that she had discussed the delegation's visit with officials of the Soviet Peace Committee while attending an international women's conference in Moscow last month. She said that the level of the officials whom she was told would meet with the delegation was substantially higher than of the officials mentioned by Wilner at a meeting with delegation members last Wednesday.

Vanunu's counsel to argue he revealed nothing new

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - The defence argument in the case of Mordechai Vanunu, the former nuclear technician whose trial for treason opens in Jerusalem District Court next week, is expected to centre on the claim that Vanunu was revealing nothing new when he gave information concerning Israel's purported nuclear capability to *The Sunday Times* last year.

Among the expert witnesses flying to Israel to testify in Vanunu's defence is Frank Barnaby, former director of the Stockholm Institute for Peace Research, who believes Vanunu's "revelations" actually boosted Israel's national security.

Also testifying will be respected U.S. lawyer Prof. Richard Falk, an expert on moral considerations in international law, and Peter Hoonan, one of *The Sunday Times* journalists who worked on the Vanunu story.

The Petah Tikva Magistrates' Court yesterday permitted publication of the fact that the Israeli police had issued a warrant for the arrest of Meir Vanunu, who is reported to have made statements about his brother's alleged abduction.

The order came in response to appeals by the *Hadashot* newspaper and Army Radio, who said that news of the warrants had already been reported on an Israeli Radio English-language news broadcast, in the foreign press and in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*.

The order came in response to appeals by the *Hadashot* newspaper and Army Radio, who said that news of the warrants had already been reported on an Israeli Radio English-language news broadcast, in the foreign press and in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*.

Bonfire protest against T.A. taxes

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. - More than a hundred residents of the Givat Amal Bet neighbourhood, protesting against allegedly unfair municipal taxes, last night lit a huge bonfire that blocked a road for an hour and caused traffic jams at one end of the Ayalon highway.

The residents set fire to tyres, barrels and furniture at the entrance to the Halacha bridge at the northern end of the Ayalon highway, the Tel Aviv police spokeswoman said. They also tried to block firemen who were called in to extinguish the blaze.

The residents staged the demonstration against Mayor Shlomo Lahat and the municipality for alleged overcharging in municipal taxes while not providing adequate services. Givat Amal Bet, which lies next to the Halacha bridge, is mainly inhabited by lower income families, but it is considered among the best real estate in the city. Solel Boneh acquired the land in 1961 and has since sought to resettle its residents and develop the neighbourhood.

The municipal spokesman last night said that Givat Amal Bet residents were not overtaxed and enjoyed the same municipal rates as comparable neighbourhoods.

Classes to begin in two years

Technical college for Arabs planned with \$2m. grant

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The country's first technical college for Arab students is to be established in Galilee with the aid of a \$2 million grant from a West German foundation.

The college, which is to open in two years, will be able to accommodate up to 1,000 students. It will provide training for men and women in trades that are in demand. But the college will steer clear of those occupations not open to Arabs for "political security" reasons, says the chairman of the Fund for the Development of Technical Education in the Arab Sector, Ibrahim Odeh. The fund is promoting the project.

Odeh, who is in charge of Arab vocational education in the Education Ministry, said that only 5 per cent of the country's 100,000 vocational training students are Arabs. The new college would boost morale among Arab youth.

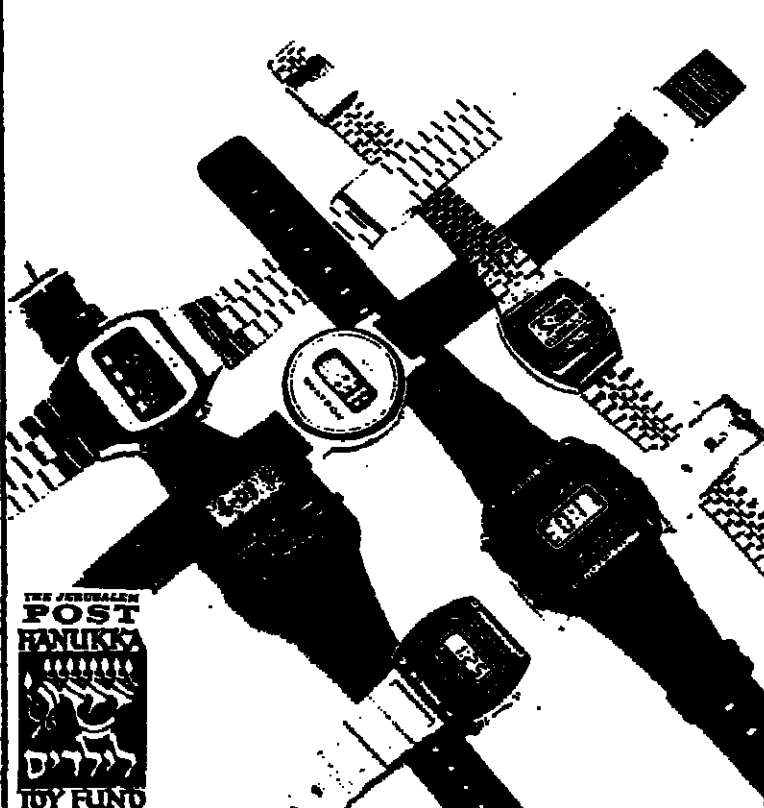
Representatives of the fund are due to convene next week to decide on the site of the college. The 40-dunam campus will be located either in one of the Arab villages or, more centrally, in Galilee.

Finding faculty will not be a problem, Odeh said, because many Arab graduate engineers have been unable to find work and "will be only too glad" to teach. As for students, he expects a surplus of candidates for admission.

The college, which has the "full support" of the Education Ministry, will offer a standard three-year course leading to the Ministry's technical matriculation with the option of studying an additional year for a technician's diploma, or two extra years for a senior technician's degree. The curriculum will include courses in mechanics, electricity, electronics and secretarial and management training.

Odeh stressed that while the ministry was doing its best to bridge "the technical education gap in the Arab sector," the lack of funds made it impossible to meet the full need.

What's the time?



Many bar-mitzva boys and bat-mitzva girls in Israel can give you the answer because they have received watches through The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund. This is just one of the activities of The Jerusalem Post to help Israel's disadvantaged children. Demands for assistance are made all year round, not just at Hanukkah. So help us to help them by giving generously today.

Contributions can be mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 61, Jerusalem 91000 or brought to any office of The Jerusalem Post: Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Post Building, Romena Industrial Zone; Tel Aviv: 9 Carlebach Street; Haifa: 16 Nordau St., Hader Hacarmel.

WUNSIEDEL (Reuters). - The family of Hitler's former deputy Rudolf Hess said yesterday he had been buried in a private ceremony, but they did not disclose the location of the grave.

Some hours before announcement of the funeral, the Hess family lawyer said Wolf-Ruediger Hess, 49, son of the former Nazi deputy chief, had suffered a stroke and was under intensive care in a Munich clinic. He had been found unconscious by his wife on Sunday night in their home, and doctors subsequently found evidence of a blood clot in his brain.

In another development, an Allied spokesman in West Berlin categorically declared that Rudolf Hess had hanged himself in a summer house at Spandau prison. He had written a brief suicide note on the back of a letter from his family dated July 20.

The shock statement of the burial was read out at a news conference by the Mayor of Wunsiedel. The small town had been preparing for a week for Hess's funeral in the family grave plot, originally scheduled to take

Site of grave not disclosed

Hess buried in 'private' funeral

place tomorrow.

Mayor Karl Walter said Hess's cousin Wieland telephoned him 50 minutes before the news conference with the information. Walter said he did not know where Hess was buried, and added, "He is not buried in our town...I am very surprised and I am not unhappy."

Hess family lawyer Alfred Seidl earlier told a Munich news conference that Hess, who died a week ago after being held in Allied custody for 46 years, would be buried in the family plot in Wunsiedel tomorrow.

The Hess family statement on the funeral said: "It was the last will of Rudolf Hess to be buried in the cemetery at Wunsiedel in fitting circumstances with his family present."

"In view of the developments there - over which the family had no

influence - we felt bound to fulfil this wish in the spirit. He was buried quietly."

The cemetery at Wunsiedel had been turned into a virtual fortress and the district appeared virtually under siege as hundreds of police were deployed to prevent Neo-Nazi demonstrations on the day of Hess's funeral.

The ashes of top Nazis who were hanged after the Nuremberg war crimes trial in 1946 were secretly scattered to prevent their graves becoming shrines for Nazi sympathisers.

An allied spokesman in West Berlin said he knew nothing of the secret burial. Secrecy had not been a condition of the allies' decision to hand over Hess's body to relatives, he

said, adding: "The burial is entirely in the hands of the family."

Earlier yesterday the four allies who guarded Hess - Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S. - issued a statement saying that Hess, 93, had hanged himself.

The statement said Hess had used an electrical cord to hang himself in Spandau Prison, clarifying the circumstances of how the last surviving members of the Nazi leadership died. It said Hess apparently choked rather than broke his neck in the hanging attempt.

The statement came seven days after Hess was pronounced dead in a British military hospital in West Berlin.

An earlier allied statement last week said he had been found in a cottage in the prison ground with an

electrical flex around his neck, but stopped short of saying he committed suicide.

Seidl accused the allies of fuelling Neo-Nazi activity by their tardiness in explaining how Hess died.

"If any legends are to be made or a martyr is made of Rudolf Hess, then blame is not to be found with the family or anyone in West Germany," Seidl said. "The blame for this would fall on the four powers, who refused to release Rudolf Hess and allow him to die among his family."

Yesterday's allied statement, repeating that Hess had left a note clearly indicating he intended to take his own life, said, "The four powers have conscientiously carried out their obligations ever since the start of Hess's imprisonment in Spandau

more than 40 years ago...investigations into the details of Hess's death will soon be complete and a statement will be made," it said.

West German media have criticized the Allies for their slowness in releasing information, but officials of the Western powers point out all statements must first be agreed with the Soviet Union.

But the Soviet Union, which had vetoed several requests by its wartime allies to release Hess, did not endorse yesterday's statement.

In West Berlin, British troops moved in to guard Spandau jail as officials began preparations for its demolition.

U.S. troops had been guarding the former Prussian military fortress when Hess died on August 17, but it lies in the British sector of the former German capital.

The four powers have long agreed Spandau would be demolished after the death of Hess; its sole occupant for the last 20 years, to prevent the jail becoming a shrine for Neo-Nazis.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Minivan surprises police

PERPIGNAN (Reuters). - French frontier police got a surprise when they checked a small van entering the country from Spain yesterday.

Sixteen Turks climbed out of the back of the Renault-4, one of the smallest commercial vehicles on the roads in France. The authorities had to call up two vans to take the 14 men and two women to the police station to be charged with entering the country illegally.

Gorbachev not going to U.S. in September

MOSCOW (Reuters). - A Soviet spokesman yesterday denied a report in the American press that Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev planned to visit the U.S. in September and hold talks there with President Ronald Reagan.

"He's not going - at least, it's not in his plans," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told Reuters, supporting a similar denial by the U.S. Sunday.

Bombs in Athens

ATHENS (AFP). - Two homemade bombs exploded here last night, causing damage but no injuries, police said.

One of the bombs was placed at a police station and the other in the Greek Public Order Ministry building close to the capital's centre.

A hitherto unknown group, the "Christos Tsoutsouvis armed organization," named after the Greek extremist killed in a 1985 assault on police, claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement sent to an Athens daily.

World's smartest woman weds heart inventor

NEW YORK (AFP). - The bride was billed as the most intelligent person in the world. On Sunday she wed the inventor of the Jarvik artificial heart.

The guest list at the wedding of Dr. Robert Jarvik, 41, and Marilyn vos Savant, 40, included some of more than 60 recipients of the Jarvik heart which has been used to keep transplant patients going while they await a suitable donor heart from another human.

The new Mrs. Jarvik is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as having an IQ of 230 - the world's highest.

Canadian rail workers launch national strike

MONTREAL (Reuters). - Workers at Canada's two national railways went on strike early yesterday, shutting down freight and passenger services across the country.

The walkout of 48,000 workers came after contract talks between the railways and the union collapsed on Sunday.

Chinese troops battle blaze in train tunnel

BEIJING (Reuters). - More than 1,000 Chinese troops and firefighters battled a fire on a goods train laden with inflammable oils in a long rail tunnel in northwest China, the People's Daily said yesterday.

The newspaper said the fire in the 179-metre tunnel in remote Gansu province was still raging Sunday, as 21 out of 49 goods wagons carrying diesel oil, petrol and motor oil were engulfed by flames or inaccessible in the tunnel.

Ultimatum to 16,000 workers expires

3 killed in S. Africa mine violence

WELKOM, South Africa (Reuters). - Three black workers were killed in an upsurge of violence at South Africa's strike-hit gold mines and the owners yesterday called for negotiations before more people die.

One worker was killed at the world's biggest gold mine complex near Welkom as a management ultimatum to 16,000 men to return to their jobs or be dismissed expired.

Two others died in weekend clashes between strikers and miners wanting to resume work at another mine, Western Areas, south of Johannesburg, the owners said.

"We call on the NUM (National Union of Mineworkers) to come back to the table before more people die," Bobby Godsell, head of industrial relations at the Anglo-American mining conglomerate, told a news conference.

Anglo-American, which has been worst hit by the two-week-old dispute, again refused to disclose production losses. But Godsell said: "This strike has been a very expensive affair for us. I am very keen to bring it to an honourable end."

About 300,000 workers, campaigning for 30 per cent wage rises and other benefits, have backed the NUM's strike at half of South Africa's gold and coal mines.

Godsell said there were "decisive indications of a

return to work" following threats by the owners to close marginally profitable pits and dismiss tens of thousands of men.

At the President Steyn gold mine in Welkom, black workers, some bloodstained from their wounds, alleged that guards with loudhailers woke strikers before dawn and ordered them underground.

"We did not obey so they fired at us (with rubber bullets)," one injured miner said. The NUM said one man was killed and 14 wounded.

Anglo-American said the casualties occurred when men trying to go to work at President Steyn were "attacked by strike intimidators."

The latest death took the total killed in strike violence to six. The NUM says well over 250 of its members have been injured in clashes with police.

In a separate development, South Africa's only coloured (mixed-race) government minister, Allan Hendrickse, said he was resigning from the cabinet.

Hendrickse, a Minister without Portfolio, has clashed with President P.W. Botha over apartheid laws which segregate residential areas and public amenities according to race.

His departure leaves Indian minister Amichand Rajbansi as the only non-white in the cabinet.

Arabs not likely to sever Iran ties

TUNIS (Reuters). - Arab League ministers meeting to discuss the Gulf war are expected to adopt a hard line against Iran but without going so far as to recommend that Arab ties with Tehran be broken, delegates said yesterday.

The 21 Arab League members at the extraordinary council of ministers meeting were divided on a policy with radicals favouring a moderate stand and the moderates taking a tough line, they said.

Several Arab League foreign ministers have raised the possibility of a break in Arab-Iranian diplomatic relations, Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk said.

The meeting would certainly urge the U.N. Security Council to apply sanctions against Iran for ignoring the council's appeal for an immediate ceasefire which Iraq has accepted.

The meeting resumed yesterday after a three-hour session Sunday and consultations throughout the night among delegates trying to hammer out a joint stand.

Moderates led by Saudi Arabia, whose Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal is presiding at the meeting, were taking a tough line with Iran. Faisal accused Tehran of "terrorist and destructive" actions against the Arab and Islamic worlds, particularly in its neighbours in the Gulf.

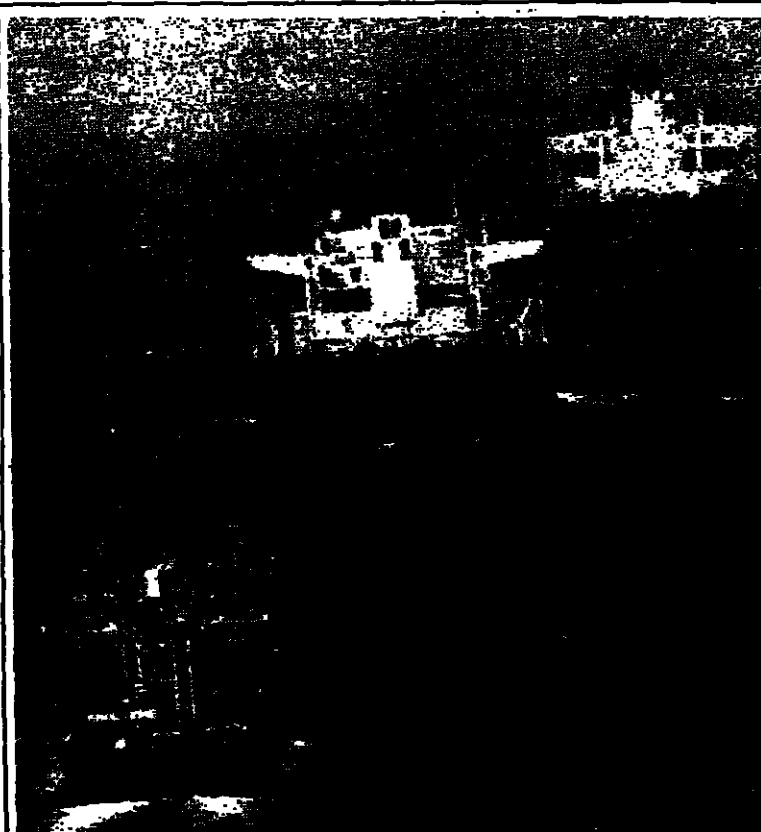
Delegates said Libya, Kuwait, Jordan and the PLO among others had proposed an urgent Arab summit on the Gulf war. A full Arab summit has not been held for nearly five years because of inter-Arab disputes.

Kremlin 'tested' with 2nd issue of "Glasnost"

MOSCOW (Reuters). - Sergei Griboyants, a former dissident turned independent editor, has published the second edition of his bulletin Glasnost, seen as a test of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's openness policy.

The 184-page bulletin, five times as thick as the first edition which appeared last month, has been typed in dozens of copies by volunteers and contains articles on topics from emigration to the destruction of Soviet archives.

The journal has not yet received state approval but neither has its publication been prevented.



Refueled Kuwaiti oil tankers are escorted out of the Persian Gulf by U.S. warships yesterday.

U.S. convoy leaves Gulf after brush with Iranian warship

DUBAI (Reuters). - A convoy of American warships and refueled Kuwaiti tankers sailed out of the Persian Gulf yesterday after a brush with an Iranian warship.

Shipping sources said two more tankers and two warships escorted the waterway on their way to Kuwait, but this could not be confirmed.

The convoy of four tankers and four warships left the Gulf after U.S. helicopter gunships warned off an Iranian warship north of the Straits of Hormuz which linked the Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

The helicopter carrier Guadalcanal launched two gunships as the Iranian warship approached the convoy off the coast of the United Arab Emirates, they said.

The Guadalcanal remained in the Gulf, possibly waiting to protect a new convoy with its Sea Stallion minehunting helicopters, the sources said.

The Iranian navy has a major base at Bandar Abbas in the Straits and its warships constantly monitor movements in the 24-mile-wide waterway, frequently stopping ships to check if they are carrying material to Iraq.

Israeli faces UK court today

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - Israeli businessman Shabtai Kalmanovitch is due to appear at London's Bow Street Magistrates' Court today to hear the U.S. Justice Department's case for his extradition.

Together with his assistant, Vladimir Davidson, Kalmanovitch was arrested in London this spring, at the FBI's request, on suspicion of passing \$3 million worth of counterfeit cheques drawn on the North Carolina National Bank.

The repercussions of the case are being felt mainly in the West African country of Sierra Leone. Kalmanovitch is understood to have been one of the most influential supporters of Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh's government, holding a major interest in the country's gold and diamond dealings.

Momoh, who came to power in 1985, has already survived one coup attempt, allegedly planned by the businessman whom Kalmanovitch equipped, one Jamil Said Mohammed.

Pan Am hijackers appear in Pakistani court

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (Reuters). - Five Palestinians accused of hijacking an American jetliner last year ended a boycott of their Pakistani trial yesterday but said they would continue a hunger strike against jail conditions.

The defendants were brought shackled and handcuffed to the courtroom inside the heavily guarded Rawalpindi central jail and sat on a wooden bench before the one-judge court.

But arguments over a defence challenge to the judge's jurisdiction delayed for the second day the start of the trial for the September 5 hijacking of the Pan Am jumbo jet at Karachi in which 22 people were killed and 100 injured.

The defendants said they began a hunger strike on August 10 to protest against being fettered and kept in solitary confinement for about a year. They have refused solid food but have been taking liquids, defence lawyers said.

Only one of the accused, identified as Salman Ali al-Turki, had come to the court on Sunday, but judge Syed Mohammad Zafar Babar said the trial could start with the defendants absent.

All five turned up yesterday, and Turki, acting as spokesman, told the court they would not try to escape if unshackled.

Austria ex-chancellor faces charges over Waldheim file

VIENNA (Reuters). - The Austrian Public Prosecutor's Office said yesterday it had been asked to bring charges against former chancellor Fred Sinowatz for abusing his authority in connection with the war file of President Kurt Waldheim.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office in Vienna said the request for charges to be brought had been filed anonymously against the Socialist Party (SPOE) chairman and his former cabinet chief Hans Pusch.

The spokesman gave no further details about the charges. He said it was too early to say if Pusch and Sinowatz, who resigned as chancellor after Waldheim's election in June 1986, would be brought to court.

Sinowatz and Pusch deny accusa-

tions, mainly from the Conservative People's Party (OEPV), that they gained illegal access to files on the former UN chief for use against him in last year's presidential election campaign.

Waldheim, backed by the OEPV for president, denies allegations spearheaded by the World Jewish Congress that he was a member of Nazi organizations after Hitler annexed Austria in 1938 and that he was involved in war crimes by the German army in the Balkans.

Sinowatz was unavailable for comment yesterday, but SPOE General-Secretary Peter Schieder said there was no need for an official reaction as anyone in Austria could seek to bring charges against anybody.

More violence in South Korea

SEOUL (Reuters). - At least 10 workers were hurt in renewed South Korean labour violence yesterday when strikers at a machinery plant clashed with fellow-workers opposed to the stoppage, police said.

The police did not intervene in the pitched battle at Changwon, near Pusan in the south-east, which occurred as doctors carried out a post mortem on the body of a shipyard worker killed on Saturday during a violent confrontation between strikers and riot police.

There was no immediate confirmation of charges by his friends that Lee Suk Kyu was hit by a police tear-gas shell. Pathologists determined only that he died of internal bleeding.

With labour leaders and dissident groups organizing huge funeral ceremonies for Lee tomorrow near his workplace, the Daewoo shipyard on southern Koje island, government leaders met in Seoul to try to avert a recurrence of the turmoil that has swept the country since early July.

Reagan mystique fades in twilight of term

SANTA BARBARA (Reuters). - As Ronald Reagan begins the last phase of his presidency, he appears to have lost his political salesmanship skills. "Nobody wants to admit it, but we've got a caretaker situation," a former administration official said.

Reagan, whose youthful looks had belied his 76 years and status as the oldest president in U.S. history, has aged visibly in recent months. He is grayer and more wrinkled.

Although there has been no recurrence of the colon cancer for

which he underwent major surgery in 1985, Reagan has been treated for an array of minor health problems including prostate trouble, common among older men, and a non-deadly form of skin cancer.

In addition, he has had to deal with a series of emotional blows, including the deaths of close friends CIA director William Casey and commerce secretary Malcolm Baldrige, and the indictment of two former aides - Lyn Nofziger and Michael Deaver - on influence-peddling charges.

Public officials and independent analysts say all this, combined with the loss of public trust from the Iran-Contra scandal, is likely to keep Reagan from working the kind of political magic he had mastered earlier in his presidency.

"The easy days of governing are over for Ronald Reagan," in his last 17 months of office, wrote Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen. "Congress is controlled by Democrats, and the people, still affectionate toward this decent man, increasingly find him irrelevant."

Erosion of Reagan's political mystique was reflected in a Los Angeles Times poll published a few days after Reagan arrived in his home state of California for summer vacation. Four-fifths of those interviewed said they did not pay much attention

to Reagan's August 12 speech in which he sought to reassert his leadership in the aftermath of Congressional hearings on the Iran affair. Fifty-seven per cent said the president's ability to lead had been diminished by the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran and diversion of profits to Nicaraguan Contras and 51 per cent said they did not believe Reagan's version of the affair.

The poll queried 2,040 American adults on August 14 to 19. Its sponsors said the opinion survey had an error margin of four per cent.

The former White House official, quoted earlier, said the poll's findings were foreshadowed by Reagan's failure to rally public support for an Economic Bill of Rights, a package of budget reforms unveiled with fanfare earlier this summer.

NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE

For the Information of Persons who Lived in Holland before January 1, 1957

Israel and Holland have signed a social security agreement, which went into effect on September 1, 1985. This provides for retirement pensions, to be provided by the Dutch Social Security Institute (A.O.W.) to every person who is an Israeli and/or Dutch citizen aged 65 or over, and who lived in Holland before January 1, 1957, and who was an Israeli and/or Dutch resident in the six years following his 58th birthday.

Those who fulfil these conditions, and who have not yet submitted an application for a retirement pension under Dutch law, and those who already receive a partial pension under this law, should submit an application to the National Insurance Institute's Liaison Bureau by September 1, 1987.

Under the terms of the Dutch law, those who submit an application after September 1, 1987, will receive pension rights related to the date on which they make an application and not to September 1, 1985 (the date on which the agreement came into effect).

Application forms are available at the Liaison Bureau, National Insurance Institute, 11 Rehov Hazvi, Jerusalem (corner Rehov Yirmeyahu) Tel. 02-559751.

Address for letters: Liaison Bureau (Holland), National Insurance Institute, 13 Sderot Weizmann, Jerusalem 91909.

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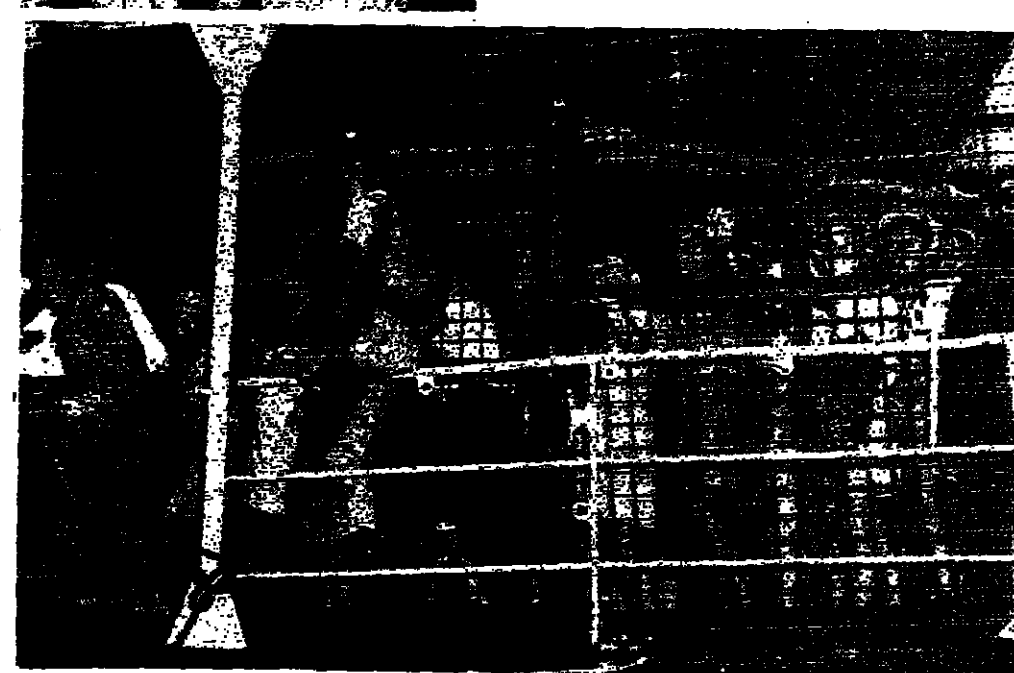
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40 Years Ago

On August 21, 1947, 500 orphan survivors (ex-quotas) arrived from Cyprus detention camps on the SS Empire Comfort and SS Empire Rest. Sam Rothberg met them in Haifa, on behalf of the Jewish Agency.

If you see yourself in the photo, please write: Gefen Publications, P.O.B. 6056, Jerusalem 91 060, or phone 02-536944.



(Communicated)

Head lice bothered Bar Kochba's men, too

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

It isn't much consolation, but the head lice that are endemic to Israeli schoolchildren also apparently afflicted the warriors who fought with Bar Kochba in the Jewish revolt against Rome, 18 centuries ago.

Head lice and eggs have been found on combs (from the year 68 CE) in the Kurnan caves - where the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered - and combs in other nearby caves (from the year 135 CE).

Research carried out at the Hebrew University on hair and combs excavated in archaeological digs in the Judean Desert, the Negev and Masada will be presented to the Third Mediterranean Conference on Parasitology that opens in Jerusalem today.

The conference, sponsored by the Israel Society for Parasitology, will be attended by 100 foreign scientists and 50 Israeli experts.

Eight hair combs were examined by Dr. Kostas Muncunoglu of the Hebrew University's Kirin Centre for the Study of Infectious and Tropical Diseases and by Dr. Joe Zias of the Education Ministry's Department of Antiquities and Museums. Lice and lice eggs were found on eight of the 10 combs checked. On one comb, four head lice and 88 eggs were found, and on another the researchers counted 12 lice and 27 eggs.

They measured the ancient, long-buried lice and found that they were identical to the lice that infest heads today.

The conference was to have convened two years ago in Morocco, was cancelled when the Israel Society for Parasitology was told that the Moroccan organizers would not allow Israelis to attend.

The conference was rescheduled to take place this year in Israel.

No Egyptians have agreed to take part in the Hebrew University meeting, even though research carried out in cooperation with Egyptian scientists will be presented.

Among the topics to be discussed are parasitic diseases that affect humans and animals in the Mediterranean region; tests and treatment for malaria, and chemotherapy for parasitic diseases. The morning session on the last day will be in memory of Hebrew University Professor Saul Adler, who was a world-famous pioneer in tropical disease research.

Big cars brought in for a big mission: UJA 'assault' on Jerusalem

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
A column of 25 IDF command cars "invaded" Jerusalem yesterday carrying 150 big contributors who had just arrived for the annual United Jewish Appeal Prime Minister's Mission. But many of the donors would have preferred a more comfortable way to enter the city.

The three-day mission which kicks off the 1987-88 UJA campaign in the U.S., began by retracing the steps of the soldiers who fought to open the road to Jerusalem in 1948. Israel's struggle for independence is one of the major themes of the mission, which will visit various military installations in addition to projects of the Jewish Agency and Joint Distribution Committee funded by UJA dollars.

After arriving on a supersonic Concorde, the mission participants went to the old British police fortress at Latrun. There they climbed aboard command cars for a ride on the "Burma Road." Each car was specially cleaned and cushioned for the occasion, and the road itself was smoothed over and watered down to

keep the dust from being kicked up. Veterans of the battle for the road to Jerusalem accompanied each car and explained the sites along the way. Among themselves the old soldiers swapped stories of their 1948 exploits, and boasted about how many grandchildren they had.

After two hours of the bump and grind along dirt paths and narrow roads up to Jerusalem, opinions among the group of \$100,000-plus donors were sharply divided about the experience. To some it was "ridiculous," but to others it was "terrific."

To Meyer Gold of New Jersey, however, it brought back memories of World War II. "I drove a car just like this in the Russian Army," he recalled. "When the Russians came into our town in Poland at the beginning of the war they took me away to the army and the whole town cried for me. But I was the only one who survived."

About yesterday's ride in a command car, Gold said that it was a "stupid idea."

Another passenger in his car

asked why so much of the mission programme was taken up with military briefings and rides on command cars, missile boats, helicopters and Hercules air transports.

"There's a lot of this on other missions too," he said, "and donors begin to get the idea that our UJA money goes to the military, which is not the case."

"That's the kind of thing American Jews like," replied one of his fellow donors.

UJA president Stanley Horowitz explained that a large part of the mission programme is devoted to visits to UJA-funded projects, and that the military parts of the programme are important for giving people a well-rounded view of life in Israel.

After the ride, one of the IDF drivers commented: "It's good for them to get shaken up a little. Let them see what it's like for us. Better yet, let them send their children over here to share this burden with us."

While Horowitz and his UJA forces were making their "assault" on Jerusalem, Horowitz himself



UJA mission arrives on a special Concorde flight.

came under attack at the weekly meeting of the World Zionist Organization Executive. The WZO is a partner with the Diaspora fundraising bodies in running the Jewish Agency.

The discussion in the meeting fo-

cused on Horowitz's critical views of the Agency, which were published in last Friday's *Jerusalem Post*. Horowitz proposed that the UJA fund more "new and exciting" projects outside the Agency, which he said was increasingly viewed as

"irrelevant" to Israel's main problems.

Agency-WZO Chairman Arye Dulzian plans to meet with Horowitz and other UJA leaders this week to discuss UJA-Agency relationships, according to Agency sources.

Anti-Aids clinic opening up

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Free syringes for drug addicts and free condoms and low-cost blood tests for the detection of sexually transmitted disease will be available at Kupat Holim Clalit's Neve Sha'anani clinic in Tel Aviv from tomorrow.

The project is a combined effort of the Israel Aids Task Force and the health fund. Applicants will be checked by a health fund doctor and have blood tested for Aids antibodies, syphilis and gonorrhea. The blood will be checked at Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot, with the results available after four or five days. The test costs NIS 20, but is free for conscripted soldiers and people

under the age of 18.

A volunteer will be present at the Aids Task Force centre in Tel Aviv, 61 Rehov Yesod Hama'ala, near the central bus station, to answer questions. The centre will be open from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. but the hours may be extended according to need.

The task force runs support groups for people found to carry Aids antibodies or who are victims of the disease as well as for relatives of people who have died from Aids. The groups are run by a psychologist or social worker and confidentiality is carefully guarded.

An open phone line operates on Mondays from 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. at (03)203121 or 290101. The mailing address is POB 33602, Tel Aviv.

Progressive Movement kindergarten

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A kindergarten is to be established at the start of the new school year at the Jerusalem-based headquarters of the Israel Union for Progressive Judaism.

An official of the IUPJ, Menahem Leibovich, told journalists yesterday that in addition to the kindergarten a first-grade class of an elementary school might be opened.

It is intended to add a class each year, until "we have a kindergarten, elementary school and high school."

In the case of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, the chicken came before the egg. The WUPJ's Hebrew Union College, a tertiary-level institution, has been functioning here for more than 20 years. The children of some of its students and graduates will be the nuclei of the new kindergarten.

Russian Orthodox prelate voices concern about church properties

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Doubts about the motives of the visiting Soviet consular group mission in taking inventory of the Russian Orthodox Church property here was voiced this week by Father Victor S. Potapov, rector of the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in Washington D.C.

Speaking in Jerusalem at a celebration of the 104th anniversary of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in the holy city, Potapov said that it was ironic that an atheist regime is concerned about the holdings of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"Our church," declared Potapov, "is a thorn in the side" of the Soviet Union, "and they would love to see the day when they could take away our holdings."

A large part of the real estate belonging to the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission was handed over to the Moscow Patriarchy by the Israeli authorities in 1948. Potapov said that properties such as the Russian Compound, the Holy Trinity Cathedral and a convent at Ein Kerem in Jerusalem, together with Magdala on the Sea of Galilee, "were unlawfully confiscated and handed over to the Soviets."

However, most of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission's properties remained in what was Jordanian territory till 1967. The Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia is worried that its remaining holdings may be confiscated should diplomatic ties between the USSR and Israel be renewed.

These holdings, according to Father Potapov, include a convent on the Mount of Olives, another at Gethsemane, a monastery in Hebron, two properties in Jericho, the Cave of the Prophets, and the headquarters in Jerusalem of the Orthodox Palestine Society, founded 105 years ago.

Contrary to what is generally believed, said Potapov, the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission acquired many lands and buildings "without the support of the Russian Imperial Government." Such acquisitions were made "with the pennies of pilgrims and believers."

The Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia will have no relationship with the Moscow Patriarchy "until we are fully convinced that the Church of Russia enjoys full independence and does not act on the dictates of the Soviet government," said Potapov.

Music Centre

The Samuel Baron concert at the Jerusalem Music Centre will take place on Thursday night at 7:30, and not tonight.

OLDEST. - John Evans, listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest man in Britain, celebrated his 110th birthday with a crowd of relatives and friends last week in Swansea, Wales.

Nahariya surgeons replace major bone in boy's leg

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAHARIYA. - Surgeons at the government hospital here yesterday performed a bone transplant on the leg of a seven-year-old Druze boy. Almost the entire length of the child's femur, the main upper bone in the leg, was removed.

The replacement bone was flown in from the University Hospital of Miami because Israel does not have a bone bank.

The complex operation, which lasted several hours, appeared to have been completed successfully, according to deputy hospital director Dr. Moshe Daniel.

He said it was the first time in Israel that this type of implant had

been performed on such a young child.

Daniel explained that the boy suffered from fibro-displasia, a disease which destroys the bone and leaves the tissue fibrous and pliable. The disease was confined to the femur of the left leg. As a result the affected leg was badly deformed and was seven centimetres shorter than the other.

The disease was diagnosed by biopsy a year ago. In the meantime the deformity got progressively worse.

The hospital sent X-rays of the bone to the Miami hospital in order to find a suitable replacement in terms of size and age.

The replacement bone was flown

in early yesterday morning and collected from Lod airport by the boy's father, who brought it to the hospital.

Daniel said they had been unable to find a suitable replacement bone in Israel because of the dearth of donors. He did not know how much the cost of obtaining the bone would be.

The operation was performed by a specially-trained team, led by Dr. Moshe Rothman, who himself trained under leading orthopaedic surgeon Dr. David Mendes of the Rothschild Hospital in Haifa.

Daniel said the operated leg would still be four centimetres shorter than the boy's other one, but in

time it was expected to grow to the same size.

"In the case of these type of bone transplants there is no problem of rejection," said Daniel.

"Only the diseased section of the femur was removed leaving some bone tissues at either end. These contain the regeneration cells, which will knit the replacement bone together and continue the growth process after a period of about two years."

Daniel noted that there was no medical cure for fibro-displasia, and without the transplant the deformity and attendant pain would have progressively worsened, although without spreading to other parts of the boy's body.

Victims of dread diseases may get help from maths models

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Computer and mathematical models may help improve the responsiveness of Aids patients to the experimental drug AZT and of cancer sufferers to some forms of chemotherapy.

The technique has been developed by Dr. Zvia Agur, an expert in mathematical biology at the Weizmann Institute, in Rehovot. She believes she has discovered a "critical factor" for determining the most effective way to schedule the administration of these drugs. Using her calculations, Dr. Bilha Schechter and Prof. Arnon of the institute's chemical immunology department have conducted test-tube experiments with tumour cells treated with an anti-cancer drug. The results so far support Agur's theoretical model and are very encouraging. Experiments on rats are currently under way. The two immunology researchers are also trying to find out if AZT - a drug being used in efforts to kill the Aids virus - is less toxic to the sufferer when administered at intervals plotted by Agur.

AZT and some chemotherapy drugs act by poisoning cells when they divide. They can also kill normal cells, especially in the bones and liver, which multiply rapidly, like diseased cells. But the reproduction cycle of cells infected by Aids and cancer differs in length from that of normal cells, and is more variable than that of normal cells.

Therefore, Agur reasoned, fewer normal cells would be killed if large drug doses were given when only the diseased cells were dividing, instead of at random.

Today, the experimental drug AZT, as well as anti-cancer drugs, are usually given at arbitrary intervals or kept at high levels, long enough to kill every cancer cell or Aids virus when it starts to multiply. If the doctor wants to reduce damage to normal cells, he cuts the dosage, but then the



Dr. Zvia Agur of the applied mathematics department at the Weizmann Institute

malignant cells can become resistant to the drug.

Agur notes that the application of medical models to medicine is not new, as mathematicians have for some time realized that body processes can be described in equations that can be used to make predictions. She hopes to uncover more strategies to lower the risks of drug treatment.

UK cover-up alleged in entry of SS men

By DAVID HOROVITZ
LONDON. - Numerous former SS officers suspected of committing atrocities in Eastern Europe were allowed into Britain in 1947 and evidence of their Nazi past was covered up by the Foreign Office, according to reports published here.

In two articles in *The Times* last week, respected journalist and author Tom Bower said that British government documents revealed that none of the 8,000 Ukrainians and 1,000 Baltic nationals brought to Britain from Italy in 1947 were screened or interviewed about their wartime activities. "Yet it was officially claimed that there had been a thorough screening procedure."

Bower added that alleged Nazi war criminal Antanas Gecas was among the 1,000 Balts brought to Britain in 1947 to replace returning German PoWs as agricultural workers.

Gecas is one of three alleged Nazis currently under Home Office investigation.

According to Bower, a routine medical check of many of the Balts in Britain in late 1947 showed that "they all bore small tattoo marks under their arms."

The Polish-born examining doctor sent a report on the tattoos to the Foreign Office, explaining that the indecipherable marks indicated that the Balts had been SS officers.

According to Bower, the Foreign Office "organized the suppression of these revelations," ordering the doctor to make sure his future reports were of "a medical and not a political nature."

The majority of the Balts eventually applied successfully for British citizenship, reported Bower, "including those who had been SS officers, like Gecas."

Most of the Ukrainians settled in Canada, the U.S. and Australia. Several of them are currently under investigation by government agencies in those countries.

As for the 1,000 or so Ukrainians who remained in the UK, several have been named by the Soviet Union in connection with alleged wartime atrocities.

Menachem Shalev adds: Israel's Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres, said after a meeting with a delegation of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre last month that "it is Britain's responsibility to try Gecas, but if the British won't, we will."

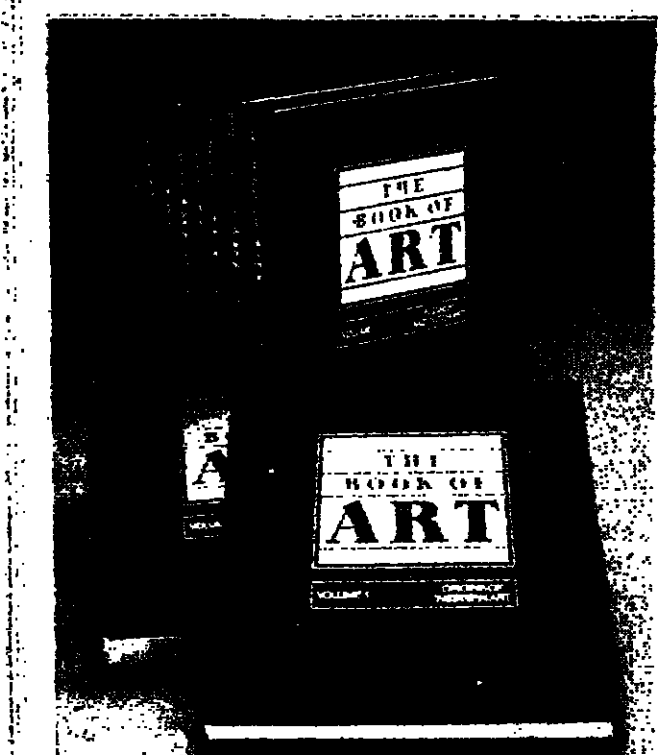
But Justice Ministry officials who have reviewed the Gecas file have concluded that unless the Soviet Union allows eye-witnesses against Gecas to travel here to testify, he

could not be convicted if tried. In addition, the British-Israeli extradition treaty does not permit Gecas to be extradited to Israel.

Officially, the Justice Ministry stated that it had yet to decide how and whether to proceed in the Gecas case.

The Wiesenthal Centre alleges that Gecas took part in the killing of Jews while serving as an officer in the 12th Lithuanian Police Battalion. He has admitted serving in the unit, but denies allegations of war crimes, claiming that Soviet authorities are trying to frame him.

Efraim Zuroff, director of the Wiesenthal Centre's Jerusalem branch, said last night that the British government was expected to reach a decision on Gecas within two weeks.



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'Grand Restaurant' sitcom begins 3rd season of shooting

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shooting of the third season of *The Grand Restaurant*, the most enduring of locally made sitcoms, began yesterday at Tel-Ad Studios in Jerusalem. The series, co-produced by Tel-Ad and Israel Television, enjoys wide popularity in neighbouring countries as well as in Israel.

Guest star of the first of the 10 new episodes is comedienne Tzipi Shavit, who plays an overweight actress who tries to commit suicide because she loves food but is always dieting. Basam Zuamut, the show's gregarious chef whose role in *Restaurant* has made him a star in Israel's entertainment galaxy, tries to comfort her. A burly 120 kg, himself, he tells her that he too is perpetually on diet.

Shavit agreed to appear in the series "because this is farce at its best."

The Israel Broadcasting Authority's contribution to each episode is \$12,000, which barely covers the costs. It does not include Zuamut's outrageous costume, which the IBA refuses to recognize as a special expense.

If Haili Hazodi, the mute waiter in *Restaurant*, looks as if he knows

what he is doing, it's because in real life he is the proprietor of a restaurant, inside Jaffa Gate.

New customers who recognize him when they enter the premises are often amazed to hear him talk.

Reaction by both Arab and Jewish audiences has been favourable, to the delight of *Restaurant*'s originator and scriptwriter, Eli Sagi.

He says that any initial doubts he had about having an international, intercultural cast play to an international intercultural audience have disappeared. He would like to introduce more Arab characters, he says, but there is a dearth of Arab players. The few professionals in Israel and the territories are great at drama, but hopeless at comedy - and he needs comedians. He is happy about one thing, though - his insistence from the very beginning that his Arab characters should be well dressed and well mannered in order to get rid of the stereotyped screen image of "Ahmed and his donkey."

For all its popularity, *Restaurant* is not a profitable venture. Tel-Ad director-general Raanan Dinur estimates the deficit to be around \$84,000.

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AT A TIME when Jews - many of them professed Zionists - throughout the world do not deign to cast their lot with their fellow Jews in Israel, it is a refreshing experience to encounter a small but resolute community that is determined, even at the risk of imprisonment, to come to Zion. I refer to the tenacious group of refuseniks whom I met in the Soviet Union recently.

These are Hebrew-speaking Russians, some religious, the majority secular, generally in the 20-40 age bracket, who are united in their determination to live out their lives in Israel. They are not naive. They know perfectly well what awaits them here, but for all its failings, this country exerts a strong pull upon them.

They are a minority within a minority within a minority. They are the 10-15,000 refuseniks, a minority of the half-million Russian Jews who would leave the USSR and settle in the West if given the chance. This larger group is a small minority of the 2,500,000 Jews who live in the Soviet Union, most of whom will remain and probably be assimilated over the years.

It is a Hebrew speaking - sometimes painfully so - minority, Jewishly self taught. It is a bud that has blossomed in the bleak, frigid waste of anti-ethnic, anti-religious, anti-democratic and anti-Semitic prejudices of the ruling Soviet classes.

We wanted to be with them, even briefly, to let them know that they are not alone, to hear of their needs, of their appraisal of the situation, and learn how the Jews of the Free World can be of help. We actually needed them for our own peace of mind as much as they need us.

Our first contact with the authorities came at Moscow airport where we disembarked from our Aeroflot plane - the world's safest airline, according to Pravda - and made our way to the customs. Only a handful of the passengers left the terminal at Moscow. The rest in the main, were Asians on their way to their home countries, travelling via the cheapest airline in the world.

A surly official ordered me to open my suitcase. On spotting a number of children's booklets to be coloured in and Mother Goose stories in Hebrew, he promptly announced, before even examining them, that they were "anti-Soviet," and confiscated them. "Yiddish?" he inquired holding a book upside down.

"Yes," I replied, hoping that Yiddish would be more acceptable than Hebrew.

"Anti-Soviet!" he intoned. He counted the number of items - 31 all told - wrote down the number, told me that I could pick them up on my way out of the country, and asked me to sign a receipt.

I wasn't going to leave the terminal without those books. "This is against the Soviet constitution, the Helsinki agreement, international law, and all human rights," I told him, and announced I wasn't budging from the airport without them. I sat there for two hours while various officials appeared from time to time to demand that I sign the receipt. I thought of Shadrinsky and Yosef Begun. If they could hang on to their books of Psalms and their Hebrew dictionaries for years in Soviet penal camps, I could sweat for a few hours in an airport.

In the end we reached an agreement. They would bring an interpreter to inspect the books. If there were any anti-Soviet material, they could keep them. I would pick up the books within three days. I signed and left.

"No way," the refuseniks informed me when I told them of the encounter. "You'll only waste a day at the airport, for they won't return them, if at all, until you leave the country."

PARADOXICALLY, books in English, no matter what the subject, all passed customs automatically, including a volume published by the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee in Washington entitled *Questions and Answers on the Middle East Conflict*, which I was carrying for a leading refusenik whom I knew was getting a lot of flak on Israel from the authorities. All religious items - *tallit*, *mezuzot* and even Bible - were allowed in.

There was a curious sequel to this incident. We flew from Vilna to Riga with a group of American women, early childhood educators who had been invited to an international conference on the theme "Cooperation in the Name of Childhood." They were to discuss with their Soviet counterparts ways in which the exchange of children's art would make for better understanding between the two peoples.

When I mentioned to the chairman that we had had some experience at the Moscow airport on the subject of art for children, her response was "well, they have their practices and we have ours, and we have to learn to accommodate each other." I pointed out to her that a nation is not totally immune from criticism on what takes place within its borders, and cited Hitler telling the world that what went on inside Germany was Germany's business and nobody else's.

When I suggested that her group might like to press for the rights of all children - even Israeli children - to engage in international art exchanges, she bristled and hurried off. Apparently all children are equal, but some are more equal than others.

The two weeks in the three cities were filled with encounters that touched the heart, but perhaps the most traumatic was a demonstration held by about 40 refuseniks on Holocaust Day in front of the Tass building in the centre of Moscow. Silently, and with great dignity, they stood in a single line facing a jeering crowd laced with KGB agents. They carried placards hung from their necks, asking for the right to join their families in Israel, emphasizing that they did not possess any state secrets. Thanks to the presence of foreign newsmen, the demonstrators were not molested, although I understand that many of them were visited privately in their homes by the KGB later in the day.

From the Tass building the demonstrators made their way, joined by some 300 to 400 Jews, to the cemetery on the outskirts of the city where Jewish activists, citing the losses they had sustained at the hands of the Nazis and on the battlefronts during the war, demanded the right to join their fellow Jews in Israel. It was the first mass public demonstration of its kind by Jews in the Soviet Union.

TWO OTHER gatherings stick in the mind. My friend Yossi and I met with a group of 30 academicians, most of whom had been fired from their posts when they requested permission to emigrate to Israel, and who were now employed in various demeaning jobs. They meet once a week to hear a lecture given by members on a rotating basis. Despite the hardships, they try to keep their minds alive.

With the help of a running translation from Alexander Lerner, I listened to a superb presentation by



Leonid Eliezer Yossipovich and his family demonstrate on Holocaust Heroes and Martyrs Remembrance Day in Moscow's Tass Square. Yossipovich was then in the 39th day of his protest hunger strike for the right to emigrate and go to Israel.

Not so silent Jews

Leonard Whartman, an American correspondent, was heartened, during a recent visit to the Soviet Union, by the spirit of those Jews who yearn for Zion. Subsequently in Jerusalem he met a few who had managed to make it.



Yosef Begun reads a declaration at the memorial service for the Holocaust at the Moscow Jewish cemetery. Next to him is Lev Ovsicher.

Leonid Arkady of a theory he and two other social scientists had developed to forecast human behaviour under given conditions. That little group of scientists, sitting in the gathering dusk in a tiny, cramped salon in the Russian capital, symbolized for me the indefatigability of the human spirit. They were standing fast, each supporting the other, in their determination not to conform as, alas, most of their colleagues had done.

The other encounter was a meeting with university students and recent graduates who were studying Middle East languages. About half seemed to be newly Orthodox Jews, a phenomenon that seems to be spreading as Jews seek, sometimes in exaggerated ways, to affirm their identity. Yossi addressed the group on Jewish-Arab relations, and I dis-

cussed the religious scene in Israel.

There was a marked schism between the secular and the Orthodox students. I tried to bridge the gap by explaining that there was a large area between secularism and fundamentalism where a religious Jew could feel spiritually comfortable. Unfortunately, they know of the clash between the secular and the Orthodox in Israel. Like most Jews from Eastern Europe, (and Moslem states, for that matter) they are not aware of religious alternatives, and they in all probability will bring their kulturkampf with them when and if they get to Israel.

The memories come flooding in: reciting *Kabalah Shabbat* at the home of recently freed Begun, the Jewish invalid, decorated for valor in the war, who showed us the grave of the Vilna Gaon, sadly observing

that the Soviets had given him everything he needed except what he wanted most - the right to leave for Israel.

Then, there was the woman who had come with her daughter to Riga to take leave of her relatives who had secured an exit permit. She began crying, telling us that her husband, a Jewish psychiatrist, would never let her leave, and was always rebuking her for giving a Zionist education to their children. "Every day I have to get up before my high school class," declared the woman, an English teacher, "and tell lies about the great Soviet Union and the brave Latvian people..." (The Soviets have tightened regulations lately adding brothers and sisters to fathers, mothers and children who must give permission to a relative wanting to leave for Israel.)

I also visited the small Rais family in Vilna. A physicist, Vladimir was fired from his teaching post at a leading academy when he applied for permission to go to Israel, and is now a part-time postman. A few hours after we had left them, they were visited by the army who are pressuring the young father to be a conscript. Once that happens, Vladimir will automatically be barred from emigration on the grounds that he possesses state secrets.

Indeed, so technologically backward is the USSR that a popular joke in Moscow has it that the greatest state secret of all is that there are no state secrets to reveal.

I remembered the visit to the Museum of Atheism in Vilna, a converted cathedral, devoted to showing how religion began among prehistoric and primitive races, how unscrupulous clerics capitalized on the superstitions and fears of ignorant peoples, and how, of course, Communism has freed the enslaved mind of man. Prominent among the exhibits, of course, was one on Judaism. The barbaric symbols of this primitive, dangerous religion, as displayed behind glass, included a Tora scroll, a curtain for a Holy Ark, *mezuzot*, *tefillin* and other ritual objects.

THEN CAME the visits to synagogues after that horrific museum. Being honoured with *mafir* in the Riga synagogue and chanting the *hallel* with its unequivocal message: "Thus saith the Lord: I am the first and I am the last, and besides Me there is no God... I have formed thee, O Israel, thou shalt not forget Me..."

Over the ark in Riga was inscribed in Hebrew, "Blessed art Thou who did not consign me to the teeth of the devourers." When I pointed out to the sexton that 85,000 Jews, almost the entire population of Riga, had been slaughtered by the Nazis and their Latvian accomplices, he replied philosophically, "Some of us remained."

There is no memorial to the martyred Jews of Vilna and Riga. At the site of the mass graves in the woods at Ponar and Rumbala, just outside these cities, there is only an inscription mentioning that here are buried the Lithuanian and Latvian victims of the savage Nazi invaders. On reaching over to place a stone on the grave at Rumbala after having recited the *kaddish*, I was horrified to see that I had picked up the fragment of a human bone.

One man who, unlike his fellow Latvians, had snatched Jews from the jaws of death was Jan Liebbe, an invalid of World War I who had smuggled 42 Jews out of the Riga ghetto, concealed them in his home, and later spirited them to safety. He had planted a tree at Yad Vashem. Riga refuseniks, who were helping him with farming chores, took us to his home where he and his wife, also an invalid, were living with their brain damaged son. Hooligans had broken into his home, attacked him and injured his son. Jan, I learned shortly after our return to Israel, had died a few days after our visit.

IN MEETING the refuseniks, my first question was: what is new? Have there been any changes since Gorbachev took over?

The Jews were cynical. "So far nothing much has changed. There's a lot of talk about *glasnost*, but we're still waiting for our exit permits."

Despite their cynicism some things have changed. When I left, only one refusenik was still imprisoned, and shortly after I returned, I learned that Yuri Edelstein had been released and had come to Israel with his wife. A number of long-time

refuseniks have been permitted to leave. Apparently the Russians want to get rid of the hard-core incorrigibles.

Unlike a number of our predecessors, I had not been tailed, nor were we turned away by the police when we went to visit refuseniks in their homes. Our hosts were surprisingly free in the manner in which they spoke, even on delicate subjects.

I was more optimistic than they. From what I could gather in the Free World, I told them, Gorbachev was sagacious enough to grasp that if he wanted to turn the faltering Russian economy around, he had to urgently get technology and trade from the West. He was perceptive enough to realize that, as far as the Americans were concerned, the road to Washington led through Jerusalem. I would not be surprised if emigration were to return to the levels of the Seventies when it peaked at 52,000 in a single year.

The refuseniks were upset that Bronfman and Abrams of the World Jewish Congress and the Association of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations had been prepared to settle for the emigration of some 11,000 Jews a year. They had counselled Russian Jewry during their visit not to make waves, that Jews abroad were conducting quiet diplomacy on their behalf with the Kremlin. "At that rate," moaned the refuseniks, "we'll never get out." They view the Jackson-Vanik amendment as their chief weapon, and recommended its repeal - under no circumstance its repeal - when Russia began to open its door in earnest to those wishing to leave.

THE GATE from Russia opened for us at Moscow airport after two short weeks. An overly prying KGB man at the checkout counter kept harrying me with hostile questions: Did you meet anyone in the Soviet Union? ("Of course. We shook hands with everyone on the street. Very friendly people.") Did you get any messages to take with you to the U.S.? ("Certainly. The Soviet people send their goodwill to all peoples abroad, and their hopes that they will be soon freed from their chains.")

After a quarter hour of this harassment I lost my temper. I told him I wasn't going to answer any more questions, and unless he delivered to me the books they had confiscated, I was going to call the American Embassy. With no further delay he produced the books and I passed through the gate.

On the return flight to London, this time with British Airways, there was obvious tension among many of the passengers. The captain, who had invited me to sit in the cockpit, told me that he was always uneasy at Moscow airport. Once a jeep had roared up to his plane which was standing ready for departure and an officer demanded that he open the door. Soldiers removed a passenger, kicking and screaming, from the plane. "What did you do?" I asked him.

"We refused to move," he replied, "until the passenger was returned. Aboard the plane, this is sovereign British territory. We waited for several hours and then were instructed from London to take off."

It was only after the captain had informed the passengers over the loudspeaker that the plane had left Soviet airspace that tension subsided. The words of Joseph in an Egyptian prison came to mind: "Mention me to Pharaoh, for I was stolen away, and have done nothing that they should put me in this dungeon."

America's 'United Church' concedes Judaism's validity

WALTER RUBY/New York

THE UNITED Church of Christ has become the first major American Protestant denomination to state formally that Judaism has equal validity with Christianity.

The 1.7 million-member church issued a strongly affirmative declaration on Judaism, at its recent convention in Cleveland. "Judaism has not been superseded by Christianity," it said. "God has not rejected the Jewish people."

The landmark declaration made no mention of the question of the theological validity of the Jewish claim to Israel. It was that issue that caused the Presbyterian Church several weeks earlier, to downgrade a similar declaration from a policy statement to a study document at its convention. Presbyterians involved in missionary activity in the Middle East had attacked as political rather than religious, a portion of their church's statement supporting "God's promise of land to the people Israel."

As a result, additions were made to the text stressing Palestinian rights and claiming the modern State of Israel cannot be validated theologically.

The United Church of Christ document acknowledged a causal connection between the church's bias against Judaism and anti-

Semitism. The statement declared: "We in the United Church of Christ acknowledge that the Christian church has, throughout much of its history, denied God's continuing covenantal relationship with the Jewish people expressed in the faith of Judaism. The denial has often led to outright rejection of the Jewish people and to theologically and humanly intolerable violence. We ask God's forgiveness."

The declaration emphasized the continuing validity of the Jewish covenant with God, quoting Romans 11:29. "The gifts and the promise of God are irrevocable." The only mention of Israel came in a call for United Church of Christ teachers, educators and seminarians to "examine and evaluate the image of Jews, Judaism and the State of Israel" in the light of the Church's new understanding of Judaism.

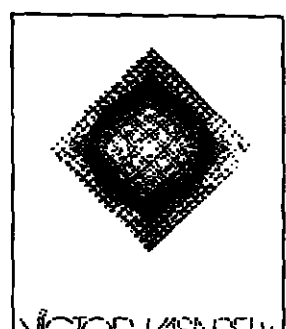
Rabbi Alan Mittleman of the American Jewish Committee, who sat on the UCC committee that drafted the document, said that document is unique because it reflects what Jews see as their Judaism.... "The Christians were well aware that one of the great sins of their church has been defining our Judaism for us. It really is a very bold statement which has also admitted historical Christian complicity in anti-Semitism," he continued.

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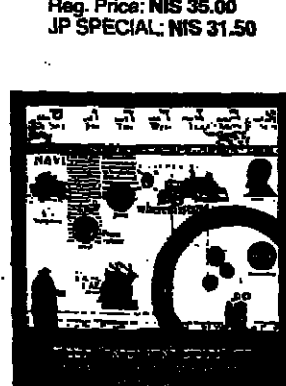
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"WE ALL HIT rock bottom at one time or another in our lives, but when I did, I just kept on working and didn't waste time feeling sorry for myself."

Thus the world's first and only blind woman mayor, Dr. Shirley Chapman, began her address at a recent convention of blind persons in Los Angeles. Chapman, who teaches political science at Eastern Tennessee State University in Johnson City, became mayor of that city last year.

"I don't want to talk or think about my blindness," she told the 26th annual convention of the American Council of the Blind. "In fact, I lost my sight gradually over several years, in the process frustrating a lot of rehabilitation professionals. They kept on telling me I would have to hit rock bottom and 'mourn' my loss before I could accept my new situation and adjust."

When her blindness became total in the mid-Seventies, Chapman told

No time for mourning

Lea Levavi reports on the world's only blind woman mayor.

her audience, she went to get a seeing-eye dog.

"I remember the day they sent us out on our first solo walk. Some of the other students were scared when they got instructions like 'walk four blocks straight, one block to the right, cross the street and then turn left,' but for me it was the closest to Heaven I'd ever gotten!"

After Chapman got used to life

with her dog, she decided to fulfill her life-long ambition of entering local politics.

"Book learning is one thing. I had taught for years about how local government works. But doing it yourself is something else again."

Chapman's first attempt to be elected to the Johnson City council in 1979 was a failure.

"People asked how I could handle

various aspects of the job, like reading, when I am blind. I resented the questions, frankly, and told them to trust me. If I didn't have ways to manage, I said, I wouldn't be running. That wasn't good enough, though, and I lost."

In the next election campaign, Chapman began raising money before any of the other candidates.

"I got less money than the others because not enough people had confidence in me. But a good deal of what I did raise went into TV ads stressing what I could do and how, because people working with me on my campaign insisted that I had to address the blindness issue whether I liked it or not."

CHAPMAN'S TV commercial showed her and her guide dog walking around the city, teaching her classes, and running a meeting of a city task force which the then-mayor had asked her to chair. Chapman's campaign was successful and she won a seat on the city council. Last year, she was re-elected to the post, then elected by the council as mayor.

"I had been deputy mayor for a year before that and the man who was then mayor left me to cover for him, cutting ribbons, making speeches and chairing meetings."

"Nevertheless, when I ran against him for the mayoralty, he said that I wasn't fit for the job because I was blind. I don't think he really doubted my ability," Chapman explained, "but maybe he was scared that I could do the job better than he could."

Chapman noted that one of the more humorous problems she has as mayor is that her dog often seems to want to run the city himself and often steals her publicity. At one ceremony, the dog put a paw on the paper she had signed — and that was the photograph that appeared in the city's papers.

In another instance, she recalled, "We had just finished paying off the bond to build our city hall and our



Leonard Narrow, chairman of the AACI committee that supervised the poster contest, congratulates winners (left to right) Roi Haima, Yuval Caspi, Liama Saban, Shirley Beer and Maya Alanqua.

Better safe than sorry

EDUCATION for road safety should begin early, according to the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.

To that end, the organization recently sponsored a road safety poster contest in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. Some 3,500 children from over 150 schools throughout the coun-

try entered their drawings, paintings, photographs and collages in the contest.

One of the four winning posters depicts the dangers of chasing a soccer ball into the street; another reminds drivers to turn on their headlights at night.

The contest sponsors printed

7,000 copies of each winning poster, and these 28,000 posters will be distributed to schools throughout the country. In addition, 70 of the posters have been chosen for a permanent exhibit which will be travelling to schools in the fall.

BETH UVAL

public information officer decided that we should have a 'burn the bond' ceremony.

"I am quite afraid of fire, frankly, but I agreed to the idea. When the paper began to burn, though, the dog thought I was in danger and risked his life, putting out the fire. The crowd went wild, cheering the

dog. Well," the mayor laughed, "if the dog wants to start running the city, I'll let him."

Ending her speech on a more serious note, Chapman said that the blind still have a long way to go, wherever they live in the world, before they will be accepted as equals by their sighted peers.

"I not only want to see blind people in every kind of job and elective office," she said, "but I also want to live in a world in which nobody will think there is anything special about a blind mayor, and in which Shirley Chapman can be judged without anyone thinking that the fact that she is blind makes any difference."

El Al bans smoking on local, short flights



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

Hebrew University and Hadassah. The saline accelerates the cure and reduces the ugly scarring that the disease usually leaves. A new test developed at the university was used to diagnose the malady.

The soldiers showed great improvement and are about to return home. The scientists not only wanted to cure the soldiers, but also to prevent the transfer of leishmaniasis parasites to their return home.

The treatment will be discussed at the Saul Adler Memorial Symposium on Leishmaniasis during the Third Mediterranean Conference on Parasitology being held this week at the university's Mt. Scopus campus.

AMID REGULAR reports of death from disease and starvation among children in the underdeveloped world, there is finally some good news. Fifty per cent of the world's children are now being immunized with diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and

measles vaccines — compared to only five per cent of infants 13 years ago. The vaccination campaign has been promoted by the World Health Organization, and the results were announced by director-general Dr. Halfdan Mahler in Helsinki a few weeks ago. The programme is estimated to have prevented a million deaths from these diseases and to have saved 175,000 children from being disabled by polio.

But with a goal of "universal vaccination" by the year 1990, the WHO will have to redouble its efforts if it wants to complete the mission by then.

REMEMBER the word endometriosis — the latest disease affecting women's fertility to be involved in some controversy among doctors. It is the growth of tissue outside the uterus that is normally located as a mucous membrane inside the womb. The cause of the disorder is not known, and doctors disagree on the percentage of women suffering from it.

Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava is the first research project into endometriosis and infertility. Doctors found that of 200 infertile women who come to the hospital for treatment, one-quarter have endometriosis. Doctors elsewhere maintain that the disorder is found in not more than five per cent of infertile women.

According to a report in the monthly bulletin *Ya'adim* (produced for works committees), endometriosis is found more frequently

among women who don't get pregnant until their late '30s and '40s. This is in line with research by American doctors showing that career women suffer most from the disease.

U.S. career women tend to postpone their childbearing until they have established themselves in their profession. By the time they're successful, they may find that they have missed the boat when it comes to having children. The symptoms of the disorder include pain in the lower abdomen, cramps and pain during sexual relations, as well as infertility in many of the patients. U.S. doctors believe that if endometriosis is not treated (with hormones or perhaps an operation) in time, it can cause blockage of the intestine and other problems that require extensive surgery.

THE HEALTH education department of the Health Ministry has taken quick action following the death of two foreign tourists from dehydration earlier this month. Dr. Ya'acov Adler of Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, a few hours after pronouncing one of them — an 18-year-old British girl — dead in the emergency room, called the ministry and recommended the preparation of a special pamphlet for tourists on how to cope with the heat.

Prepared by Adler and Prof. Ezra Sohar of Ben-Gurion University, the pamphlet — now being printed — warns tourists not to engage in activities that require physical exertion if they are suffering from diarrhea or vomiting or otherwise feel ill. They are also told to drink large quantities of water even if they are not thirsty, and give their body at least a week to acclimatize itself before they go out during the hottest hours of the day. Tourists are also advised on the proper clothing and headgear for Israel's climate, and what emergency measures to take in case of heat stroke.

Moslem new year feast

Daniel Rogov

250 gm. green peppers, seeded and diced
1/4 cup olive oil
1 1/2 tbs. vinegar or lemon juice
1 tbs. hot chili pepper, seeded and chopped
1 tbs. dried mint leaves, pulverized salt and pepper to taste

In a glass or enamel serving bowl, combine the tomatoes, apples, onion, green and hot peppers. Add the oil and vinegar and toss thoroughly. Immediately before serving, sprinkle the mint over and season to taste with salt and pepper. Toss well and serve at room temperature.

Soupa Terbiya
(Egg and Lemon Soup — Turkey)
4 cups chicken stock
1/4 cup lemon juice
60 gm. uncooked rice
2 eggs
salt and white pepper

Bring the stock to the boil and add the rice. Cover the saucepan partially and let simmer for 15 minutes.

In a small bowl beat the eggs until thickened and then beat in the lemon juice. Slowly add 1 cup of the hot stock to the egg mixture, beating well after each addition. Stir this mixture slowly into the remaining soup and cook on a low flame, taking care not to boil, until the soup is smooth and thickened. Season to taste with salt and white pepper and serve at once. (If desired the soup may be cooled and then refrigerated and served cold.)

Djej Bil Zetoon
(Chicken Smothered in Olives — Morocco)

1 chicken (about 2 kilos), whole
1 small onion, grated
500 gm. green olives, packed in brine about 1/4 cup lemon juice
3 tbs. olive oil
2 tbs. each parsley and coriander, chopped finely
4 cloves garlic, peeled and crushed
1 1/2 tbs. garlic, chopped finely
1/2 tsp. each ground ginger and black pepper
1/4 tsp. each turmeric, cumin and sweet paprika
salt to taste

Wash the chicken well and drain. Blend the crushed garlic together with 1 tbs. salt and with this rub the inside and outside of the chicken. Let stand for 15-20 minutes and rinse well.

Place the chicken in a large heavy casserole with the herbs, spices, garlic, onion and 2 cups water. Bring to the boil, reduce the flame and simmer, covered, for 1 1/2 hours, turning the chicken every 7-8 minutes in the cooking liquids.

While the chicken is cooking, boil the olives in water 3 times, changing the water each time. Add the olives and lemon juice to the casserole and continue cooking until the chicken is thoroughly tender. Transfer to a hot oven (200°C), uncovered, just until browned. Transfer the chicken to a serving dish.

Using a slotted spoon, remove the olives and place these around the chicken. Reduce the cooking liquids to a thick sauce, correct the seasoning with additional salt and lemon juice to taste, pour over the chicken and serve at once. Serve with rice pilaf.

Pilafi
(Spiced Rice Pilaf — Lebanon)

5 cups beef stock
2 cups rice
1/4 cup butter (or parve substitute)
1/4 cup each pine nuts, blackcurrants and sliced almonds
1 large onion, chopped finely
1/4 tsp. each cinnamon and allspice
1/4 tsp. powdered mace
pinch or two powdered cloves (optional)
salt and pepper to taste

In a large saucepan melt half the butter and in this, brown the onion. Add the rice and stir over low flame for 4-5 minutes. Add the spices and the stock, stir well, lower the heat and cover. Simmer for 15 minutes and test to see if the rice is done. (The rice should be firm). Drain excess liquids, season to taste with salt and pepper.

While the rice is cooking, melt the remaining butter in a skillet and in this, sauté the pine nuts, almonds and currants. When the rice is done, combine this mixture with it and serve in a preheated serving bowl.

Sharbat-e Gulab
(Rose Petal Sherbet)
3 cups pineapple, shredded
1/4 cup rose petal jam
1/4 cup lemon juice
1 tbs. rose water
crystallized rose petals for garnish (optional)

In the top of a double-boiler, heat the jam. Strain and dilute with 3 cups of water, mixing well. Transfer to chilled ice trays, cover with foil and freeze until just thick. Stir well and again freeze until thick. Stir again, re-cover and freeze solid. Remove from the freezer and transfer to regular refrigerator about 15 minutes before serving. (If rose petal jam is not available, apple jam makes an acceptable substitute.)

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

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Inflation damped

Dollar drop leaves Japanese unfazed

By TSUKASA MAEKAWA
TOKYO. — Japan has adopted a relaxed attitude towards the dollar's recent plunge because of its confidence in the health of its economy and in the willingness of major nations to curb wild currency fluctuations.

The government also stands to benefit in some ways from the yen's rise, which has helped dampen inflationary expectations and sparked a rally in the bond market where it sells its debt, economists say.

Finance Minister Kiuchi Miyazawa surprised dealers last week by saying that currency rates should be left to the market.

Miyazawa's comments triggered an avalanche of dollar selling, driving the currency to its lowest level against the yen in more than two months.

But Keiichi Honda, chief economist at Bank of Tokyo, says Japanese monetary authorities believe that major industrial nations will undertake concerted intervention when they consider currency movements inappropriate. "Monetary authorities believe that current rates are still within a broad range agreed on by the industrial nations," Honda says.

The stronger yen will help the bank of Japan in its battle to hold down inflation, economists say. The bank has become increasingly concerned about a resurgence of inflation due to the rapid rise of money supply. Year-on-year money supply growth accelerated to 10.3 per cent in July from 10 per cent in June, well above the growth of nominal gross national product. Wholesale prices leaped nearly 1 per cent in June, the biggest rise in more than seven years.

The Bank of Japan had undertaken token intervention in the currency market last week, even though the dollar had lost more than 5 per cent against the yen during that time.

Economists say the dollar's fall has temporarily dashed the prospect of higher interest rates, making it easier for the Finance Ministry to negotiate with underwriters on terms for the new 10-year bonds. Bond prices soared last week on the back of the yen's rapid rise against the dollar.

The authorities also seem to believe that the dollar will rebound sooner or later because the Japanese economy is heading for a recovery and the country's trade surplus is on the decline, economists say.

The government's Economic Plan-



DOLLARS FOR DOLLARS. — Tokyo money dealers making trades last week as the U.S. currency fell to 145.30 yen. Economists say the declining dollar won't harm Japan's economy, and may aid it.

ning Agency say the economy has entered an expansionary phase. The outlook is increasingly bright, supported by robust domestic demand, it said in its monthly report.

Agency officials told reporters that Japanese companies have made efforts to adjust to a stronger yen and

have become more resilient to withstand a dollar rate of 145 to 150 yen.

One analyst says Japanese industries could stand current rates because they had already experienced an even lower dollar. The dollar hit a record low of 137.25 yen in April. (Reuters)

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Petroleum price falls sharply

LONDON (Reuters). — Oil prices fell sharply yesterday as traders' view hardened that the world market is suddenly over-supplied.

The perception that a new glut in prospect sent quoted prices for oil from Britain's North Sea Brent field falling 45 cents to \$17.50 a barrel for October loading, its lowest since April. Brent is Europe's most widely traded crude oil.

Meanwhile, the Middle East Economic Survey confirming industry reports that Opec is producing above its own self-imposed output of 16.6 million barrels daily, an oil newsletter, estimated that the cartel was pumping 19.7 million barrels a day this month.

It is said most of the overproduction came from the Gulf states but the other Opec members, such as

Libya and Nigeria, were producing 100,000 to 200,000 barrels daily above their quotas.

LEBANON'S CENTRAL BANK abstained from pricing the Lebanese pound again yesterday while official figures show the cost of key consumer items rose 300 per cent over the first eight months of the year.

For the second day's trading the central bank refrained from posting the price of the pound after it lost 8 per cent of its international value last Friday. It closed then at 267.5 to the dollar, but dealers said it continued to be traded yesterday at prices ranging between 225 and 282 to the U.S. currency.

There was more bad news on Lebanon's economic crisis from the Consumers' Protection Department, an organization affiliated to the Ministry of Economy. It said prices of milk, meat, cheese, medicine and basic household items such as detergent had risen 300 per cent since January 1 this year.

The department's report said the

value of Lebanon's minimum wage of 4,300 pounds a month had dropped from \$50 at the beginning of the year to \$16 this month.

PRICE REFORMS must go ahead, officials said yesterday, despite an announcement on Sunday that Beijing would curb rapid increases in prices of food and consumer goods for the rest of the year.

The People's Daily published in full a speech by Yuan Mu, spokesman of the State Council, who said there was no going back on China's determination to overhaul its "irrational price system."

China announced urgent steps Sunday to curb increases in price of food and consumer and industrial goods that have risen sharply despite a promise by the State Council in January that prices this year would be stable.

Inflation was officially put at 6.3 per cent in the first half of 1987, but diplomats said this was an underestimate.

GOLD PRICES rose sharply in London on news that U.S. warships briefly intercepted an Iranian warship near the Straits of Hormuz.

Gold was fixed at \$459.50 an ounce, up \$3.70 from the morning fix, and compared to Friday's closing \$455.25. Gold's rise followed silver, which reacted first to the news, dealers said. Trade and local buying on Comex silver futures pushed higher and gold followed in its wake, they said.

Spot silver surged here to \$7.85 an ounce, from a morning fix of \$7.61 and a previous close of \$7.65.

In New York, prices were keeping to London levels at midday (See New York Financial Markets on page 9 for later prices).

NORTH KOREA IS IN DEFAULT on \$770 million in loans, Western banks have officially declared.

An Australian bank heading one of two bank syndicates with loans to the country said yesterday that the banks involved had "threatened dire consequences as a means of getting North Korea back to the negotiating table."

However, Reg Nicholson, an official with ANZ Bank Group conceded that efforts to seize North Korean assets abroad could prove costly and fruitless. He said the official declaration of an act of default, was more of a "negotiating stance."

BANKING ON IT/Pinha's Landau

On your screen soon II

Amazing shock! The Bank of Israel is making a serious attempt to recognize reality instead of outlawing it!

Although the dramatic development only involves the use of electronics to transact basic banking business, and does not affect overall economic issues, it is still worthy of note — and praise. If this kind of open-mindedness spreads through the central bank bureaucracy, there is no knowing what miracles might yet be wrought.

The matter at hand, as noted in last week's column, is known as home or office banking. All it does is allow a customer to communicate with his bank through his computer terminal, via the bank's computer. We have already seen that when the same customer uses the bank's own terminals, whether in the branch proper, in the branch lobby — even outside regular banking hours — or in the exterior wall of the branch, in all these cases, there is no problem from the regulator's point of view.

Furthermore, when the customer uses his own computer, at home or in the office, to communicate with his bank's and obtain information on his accounts, that is also no problem. The Bank of Israel began having headaches when the proposal was raised to allow said customer to give instructions from his computer to the bank directly.

On the face of it, the problem was a legal one. Banking is a business that requires a license for it to be conducted on a given premises. If you go to your branch and give orders, whether orally, in writing, or even by computer (electronically), that's perfectly kosher. The branch has a license. That license covers the exterior wall of the branch as well, so using the ATM is the same as using other parts of the branch.

But if you give orders from your home or office, things are less straightforward. You can give phone orders to

not merely a technical flight of fancy. In the case of home banking, it offered access from customer terminals to its own data banks via Elnet, a jointly-owned company (with Yediot Aharonot and Tadiran) that provides (with Yediot Aharonot and Tadiran) that provides general electronic data services. Eventually, Elnet was absorbed by Orek, along with Goldnet, and is now part of a very broad range of services offered to the consumer via his terminal and modem.

This has turned out very well for Discount. The bank's philosophy, as expounded by Menahem Gutterman, the deputy general manager in charge of planning and operations, is that people are not going to buy and use equipment solely for home banking — even if it were legal to do so. The only justification for long-run and wide-spread use is to offer as many different services as spread use is to offer as many different services as possible. Thus the fact that through Elnet/Goldnet services one can plug in to data banks on a wide variety of subjects, obtain information on the Dow Jones index, link-up to the two-sided trading sessions in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and send and receive electronic mail, is in Gutterman's opinion, the right direction to go. The experience of France, where the government pushed the electronic system on the public, is the classic example of how this approach can succeed.

From the technological point of view, once a customer has been given access to the bank's computer to obtain information, there is no significant cost involved to make the system a two-way one — meaning allowing him to give orders as well. Thus Discount, being the best plugged-in of all the banks in terms of customer access, has been the one to push the Bank of Israel to update the law and thus permit home banking to take off.

According to Gad Marx, the senior official in the Examiner of Banks Department dealing with this issue, the wheels are now beginning to turn in the central bank, and within a few months the process should be complete. The two factors that the Bank of Israel wanted to be sure about were the technical one that every customer should connect up to all the banks with the same equipment, and that the banks' security arrangements were watertight. The former seems to be falling into place, by the curious method of adopting the "income tax standard": in the same way as accountants and others are able to link up with the computer of the income tax authorities for various purposes, through IBM and compatible equipment, so all users of IBM/compatibles will be able to plug into the banks' computers. What other computers? In the corporate world, it is claimed, these are a negligible minority — if they exist at all.

The security issue is, of course, a very serious and potentially frightening one, with computer-crime the fastest-growing sector of naughty doings around the world. The banks and the regulators are, however, satisfied that they have the necessary safeguards. When the first major electronic heist is perpetrated we will know they are outsmarted, but until then their assurances will have to be accepted.

Even with all this, the initial permit will be limited, according to Marx. Customers will be allowed to make transactions within their own accounts — transfers, deposits and withdrawals of short-term savings in pachak and pakam accounts, buying and selling securities and currencies — but not payments to other customers' accounts. Given the existing degree of sophistication in the Israeli economy for items such as utility bills and the like, the central bank anticipates little demand for third-party transactions.

In fact, even Discount is working on the assumption that the main users of the services offered will be corporations and other businesses, rather than households and individuals. But, once there is a wider array of electronic services, such as shopping by video catalogue and other futuristic phenomena already working in various countries, the general public may join in large numbers. The scope of the services offered, and hence the permit making them legal, will then have to be broadened, but one hopes the experience gained by them will make the stage simpler and shorter than has been the case in the "electronic" of banking services until now. (Second of two articles)

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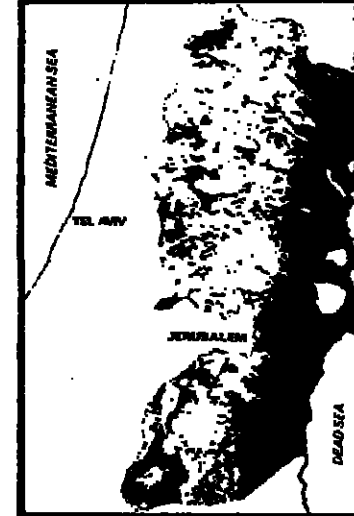
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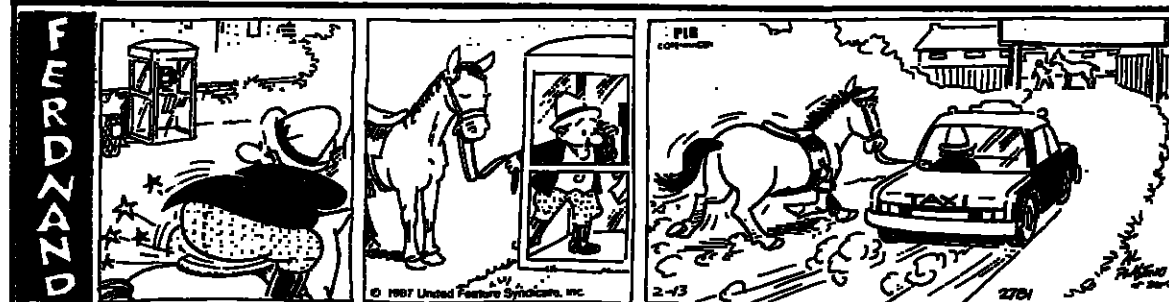
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CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Fertilizer for Epsom chap to turn over (7,4)
 - 10 Departures could be set about eleven (5)
 - 11 Toes dislocated on Circle Line? I can help (9)
 - 12 Standard sum of the greatest significance (9)
 - 13 Elected, captured the mass of goldsmiths, etc. (5)
 - 14 Leader of Suomi lost in the interior (6)
 - 16 Not showing face of fitful sun at harbour (8)
 - 18 Longer route to Scotland, going by air (4,4)
- DOWN**
- 2 Willow, the stocking retailer, does not open (5)
 - 3 Playful double-knocker? (7)
 - 4 Enforced sort of wedding heartless for Japanese dictator (6)
 - 20 Street leading to Amylum (6)
 - 23 Drunk again? (5)
 - 24 Startled, wild brutes created outside (9)
 - 25 Is it dropped by the illiterate Steptoe? (9)
 - 27 Ship that is tarry (leaving out top of kangaroo) (5)
 - 28 Endowment for one in rags? (11)
 - 5 Position for bowler taken off? (8)
 - 6 AB's gone to Hilo, perhaps in end (7)
 - 7 Somehow, Echo is partner of lakoside Narcissus (13)
 - 8 George the First in his house the morning after (7)
 - 9 Wounded at night? Wild guess! (4,2,3,4)
 - 15 Walker over Italy possibly—lawful state (8)
 - 17 But not a product of the Petrified Forest (8)
 - 19 Device allowing one-way movement of the cart, perhaps (7)
 - 21 Ruffles all the French (7)
 - 22 A second set of three behind (6)
 - 25 Where diggers crawl? (5)

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C O E G E
R A P E S H O P E J E S T
A A C S E A
M S C R A M B L E P E S S
R A A B E C R U
S S S N A W
T R A P S H O C K S T E W
I L L U M P I E R S A
B H U P I P E R S C C
R E A D D R E S S M I T C H

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Victoria, 7 Cross, 8 Vancouver, 9 Owl, 10 Diet, 11 Strait, 13 Candid, 14 Letter, 17 Oriole, 18 Smut, 20 Mar, 22 Underwear, 23 Dream, 24 Brunette. DOWN: 1 Vivid, 2 Canteen, 3 Oboe, 4 Imitate, 5 Corot, 6 Painter, 7 Crooked, 12 Minimum, 13 Commode, 15 Tempest, 16 Glider, 17 Order, 19 Terse, 21 Wren.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 5 Division of the zodiac
 - 9 Remodel, accommodate
 - 10 Widespread outbreak
 - 11 Borling-tool
 - 14 Cnt with axe
 - 16 Andalusian resort
 - 17 Still in existence
 - 18 Insane
 - 20 Conductor's stick
 - 23 Dagger
 - 24 Grain
 - 27 Move furtively
- DOWN**
- 1 Stubborn animals?
 - 2 Plait
 - 3 Pallid
 - 4 Allure
 - 6 Hard-hearted
 - 7 Displace
 - 12 Frenz in modern Olympics
 - 13 Bird's-eye view
 - 14 Chummy actor
 - 15 Marcy
 - 19 County of Northern Ireland
 - 21 Office worker
 - 22 Raised platform
 - 23 Establish

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Soviet Jewry's future remains in U.S. hands

Avraham Weiss

ONE OF SOVIET Jewry's best hopes for emigration lies in the ability of American Jews to persuade their government to pressure Soviet leaders.

Israeli citizens and the Israeli government can play a key role in this process by persuading American Jewish leaders to pressure both the Congress and administration (or, of course, to send signals directly to Washington), to force policies that make Soviet leaders understand that it is in their strategic or economic interests to let Soviet Jews emigrate.

The policy that in the long run most effectively assures that such emigration will take place is embodied in the law, passed by Congress, called the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, linking trade benefits for Communist countries to free emigration.

In recent months the Soviets have come close to dismantling that policy. They have done so by fooling some American Jewish leaders and for that matter some Israeli officials, into accepting their assurances that if the U.S. government killed Jackson-Vanik, Soviet Jews would be allowed to leave en masse.

They made a similar attempt, with some success, two years ago.

KGB agents met several times with American-Jewish leaders and hinted that stepped-up emigration of Soviet Jews was imminent. The implicit message was that emigration would increase if public protest halted and if the Jackson-Vanik Amendment were changed. When rumors of the impending increase in emigration were publicized by some American Jewish organizations with the approval of Israeli Soviet Jewry officials, the community was lulled into complacency. Why protest publicly if Soviet Jews were about to be released?

The result was a virtual moratorium on public protest during the Geneva Summit in November 1985, and during the months preceding and following the Communist Party Congress in February 1986. Despite this moratorium, however, Jewish

emigration remained almost nil. Soviet promises proved to be a campaign of disinformation. They achieved their goal of silencing the Jewish community.

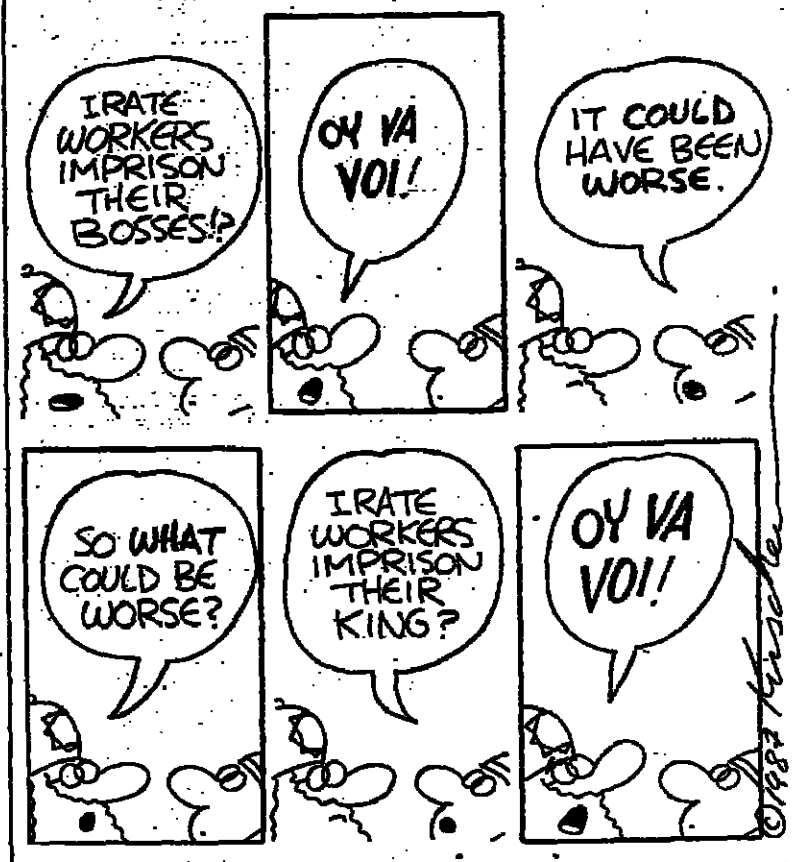
Those who argue that public protest is ineffective cite the sharp drop in emigration during the 1980s which, they are quick to point out, occurred during a time of significant demonstrations against Soviet emigration policies. But it wasn't the protests that were responsible for the drop in emigration. Rather, it was the fact that in the 1980s, unlike the 1970s, the United States allowed trade to increase without any linkage to human rights.

As a result of this government policy, private companies not only increased trade with the Soviets, but also took an ideological line, pushing the idea that a link between trade and rights was somehow un-American. One statement rejecting the trade-rights linkage was signed by 400 major American business executives during a visit to the Soviet Union in December 1985.

The statement whose signatories included Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, was approved at the urging of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the leadership of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. It may be no coincidence that it was Hammer who received the ailing Jewish molecular geneticist David Goldfarb from the Russians last October. It may well have been an endorsement by the Soviets of Hammer's position rejecting linkage.

WHEREAS IN the '70s the Soviets felt that they could not hope for more American trade credits and most-favored-nation status without allowing massive Jewish emigration, in the '80s the Soviets are gaining American trade, technology, science and cultural exchanges and offering little in return.

Dry Bones



It is time to face reality. The Soviets don't want to give up their Jews. Their new restrictive emigration law, which limits exit visas to those with immediate relatives in the West, threatens to exclude 90 per cent of the 400,000 Jews who already have begun the exit application process.

The slight increase of emigration over these past months is an attempt by the Soviets to strike a deal with Jewish leaders and the Reagan administration to alter the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. Once this occurs, emigration may be brought to a virtual standstill with the United States lacking the trade leverage to extract real concessions on human rights. (A possible step in altering the Amendment has been the White House nomination for Secretary of Commerce of C. William Verity, the former co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, and a vocal opponent of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment). In-

deed, Jackson-Vanik should only be waived if, as its drafters envisaged, at least 50,000 Jews are permitted to emigrate annually. Only then will the Soviets' real commitment to Jewish emigration be evident.

Until that time, Israeli officials should convince American Jewish leaders to insist that the U.S. government use every means at its disposal, including trade policies, disinvestment, and cultural, educational and scientific exchanges to bring succor to the suffering Soviet Jews. Americans, including many from the Jewish community, have insisted for compelling moral reasons that the U.S. government act on behalf of the oppressed millions of South Africa. American and Israelis should insist on no less for the oppressed millions of the Soviet Union.

The writer is rabbi of the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale, New York and national chairman of the Centre for Russian Jewry/Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry.

Soltam's crisis was expected

ONE THOUSAND workers at Soltam, the arms factory at Yokneam, are hopping mad. They know that all but a handful of them are due to be retired soon, even if on generous terms. Lacking any special skills, they will be hard put to find jobs waiting for older people like themselves elsewhere up north, even after retraining.

Back from a five-week summer vacation on Sunday to face a hopeless future, the workers locked themselves up at the plant - together with the heads of Soltam and Soltam's parent company, Hevrat Ovdim's Koor, who had come to tell them of their plan for reduction in force. The workers would have none of management's plan, and they insisted that the bosses agree then and there to their own terms for continued employment. The measure they took was plainly arbitrary and lawless and calculated only to exacerbate the dispute.

There not being enough of them to merit a lobby anywhere as large as the IAI's, the workers may have figured that there was no other way for them to bring their plight to the attention of the public. And to point the finger at management as responsible for their plight.

While Soltam cannot, with the best will in the world, supply 1,000 workers with non-welfare jobs, the workers do have a point. The present crisis at Soltam did not come as a bolt from the blue. Warning of its imminence should have been flashed at both Soltam and Koor offices as early as eight years ago, when the last member of Iran's Pahlavi dynasty was forced to flee the country.

The late Shah had been a great fancier of Israeli arms, but the outlook for continued large-scale exports of weaponry to the revolutionary regime of the mullahs was not too bright. Yet management took no steps to reorganize the plant so that what became excess capacity could be put to economic advantage.

In fact it was not only the Shah's demise that should have got management worried. With oil revenues dropping worldwide, many oil-producing countries that had become inured to spending much of their royalties on the import of arms started having second thoughts. Within a few years after 1979 the global arms market shrank by one half. But Soltam and Koor would not see the writing on the wall, also when prospects for a large order by the U.S. failed to materialize.

Misled perhaps by the Defence Ministry's procurement officials, they saw a new hope beckoning in Israel's war in Lebanon and in the new opening to Iran indicated by what later came to be known as Irangate.

Lately these hopes, too, have faded. Competition in the world market for arms has become cut-throat, and Soltam products also carry what in many parts is considered the stigma of their being Israel-made. With some government assistance, but mainly at its own expense - because, as Yisrael Kessar has put it, it is not a private company, after all - Soltam has built up unsaleable stocks of arms worth over \$80 million. But such extravagance could not be afforded much longer.

Thus once again a factory that was supposed to be the economic salvation of the small town in which it was put up, turned out to have been built on the shifting sands of high technology. Pity the poor workers, pity the great illusion.

Galut mentality

IN THE SEEMINGLY endless debate on the Lavi the role of U.S. opinion is fairly central even though it is not, in a formal sense, crucial.

Even beggars can, up to a point, be choosers; and the choice between clinging to the project regardless of consequences and putting paid to it is obviously Israel's, and Israel's alone. But the effect that a decision to continue may have on the readiness of the administration and the Congress to keep munificently subsidizing Israel's armed forces and its arms industry must, just as plainly, be an important factor for consideration.

That is not, however, the way all parties in the country view the American role in the debate. When the friendly U.S. secretary of state advises the prime minister, in the friendliest possible terms, that failure to scrap the Lavi now would not be in the best interests of either Israel or of America, he is charged in some quarters - though not for attribution, of course - with interfering in the country's internal affairs at the behest of America's aircraft industry.

Fortunately for George Shultz he is not a Jew, for in that case he might have been tarred and feathered as a sworn enemy of the Jewish people. That was the experience of the hapless Dov Zuckheim when, earlier this year, he dared question the Lavi builders' cost estimates.

From the opposite end of the ideological spectrum comes the suggestion that whenever the U.S. barks a command, Israel must snipe to attention. The Jews must not provoke America, Rabbi Eliezer Shach, once the Aguda's and now Shas's mentor, is reported to have told his coterie. Any proposal on the Lavi that is not to Washington's liking, the venerable rabbi has said, must *ipso facto* be considered unacceptable to Israel.

A vote against it, he added, will be cast by Shas's representative, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, even if the cabinet consensus goes the other way.

This grovelling show of galut mentality is unfortunately what might be expected from Rabbi Shach, an expert on how to live in a world full of goyim by regularly kowtowing to them. Unfortunately, too, it is anything but an apt response to the brazen gall of the super-patriots. It will in fact only make it more difficult to argue the case for allowing due weight to American opinion against the Lavi.

PERES FEARS

(Continued from Page One)

Peres keeps on telling his colleagues that they are not out to win a race.

His colleagues say, in response, that the longer a decision is postponed the more the issue changes from being a controversy, over security and economic matters into a political conflict. This, Peres believes, would damage the Alignment and bring advantage to the Likud, whose ministers mostly advocate continuing the Lavi project.

His colleagues also argue that the longer a decision is postponed the more the government leaves the impression - rightly or wrongly - that it is subject to American pressure.

They also say that the government is wasting valuable time, during which it should be planning new jobs for the top engineers and technicians now working on the Lavi. Because of the uncertainty, morale at the IAI is suffering and the workers there are getting itchy feet.

For all the differences between Peres and his colleagues over the Lavi, tempers are still relaxed. With the sole exception of Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who has been chiding Peres roughly, his Alignment colleagues, including Rabin, have been giving him as much rope as he wants.

What Peres does with that rope is anybody's guess.

**Set a good example...
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READERS' LETTERS

MARATHON SPEECH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial of August 13, "Sharon's war," putting Sharon once and for all in the dock. His three-hour speech completely failed to justify his war in Lebanon, which caused over 600 Israeli dead, as well as thousands of wounded, and led us back to square one. Minister Bar-Lev was absolutely correct in describing Sharon's marathon speech as a pack of lies from beginning to end.

Surely, it is high time for Prime Minister Shamir to throw Sharon out of the cabinet and let him tend his sheep in the Negev.

LAURENCE ELYAN
Jerusalem.

DISABLED VETERAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I too am a disabled veteran. I have received all that I have requested from the Department of Rehabilitation, perhaps because my first question is, am I entitled to such help. Just because I am one of some 50,000 persons who has paid the price to keep the country safe, doesn't mean that the country owes me whatever I decide that I want.

If I was denied something that I thought that I couldn't get along without, I would do it myself. Veterans have done and go to the courts of law, and let them decide. I would not make a public spectacle without first going through the legal system.

MICHAEL M. CARR
Tel Aviv.

JEWES AND THE VATICAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - According to Walter Ruby's article of August 7, "When the pope goes to Miami," there is a split among American Jewish leaders about the advisability of meeting the pope. In my opinion, this is both puzzling and saddening, because the futile efforts for a dialogue with the Catholic Church are based on politics and not on the profound theological chasm which separates the two parties and which cannot be ignored or forgotten.

The Catholic Church considers itself the "new Israel" and cannot accept the restoration of the State of Israel. Since the Vatican is assumed to be primarily a clerical body, its political recognition of the state is hardly a necessity.

With the sole exception of Pope John XXIII who tried to eliminate the most violent anti-Semitic teachings of the Church, the Vatican has not changed since the early Church fathers opposed the living Jewish religion. Neither Rabbi Mark Tanenbaum nor any other Jewish politician can alter historic facts, the most recent of which was the Waldheim meeting, symbolic of an attitude which has not changed over the centuries. Hopefully, Catholics and Jews will live together in peace, but Catholicism and Judaism have parted ways forever.

(Rabbi) H. E. BLUMENTHAL
Jerusalem.

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ECONOMICS OF ROAD SAFETY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I read with interest David Krivine's article of August 2, "The overspent economy." I concur with and support his concern for the improvement of productivity while keeping expenditures in line, but I am concerned that he gives second place to road safety in proposals for further spending, as this is misleading.

It is misleading because it repeats a superficial and erroneous notion that reducing fatalities and injuries to passengers and pedestrians is necessarily expensive. As a matter of fact, well-evaluated procedures are certain to reduce injury and fatality rates with little or no expenditure.

Three procedures (among many) are worthy of note: 1. use of seat belts at all times the vehicle is in motion (for front seat belts only - no additional expenditure); 2. obligatory suspension of licence for young drivers under 20 involved in any kind of injury-producing accident (no expenditure); 3. improved efficiency in detecting violation of traffic laws (state of the art equipment is now being tested by the Jerusalem College of Technology); by making more effective use of traffic police, this can result in a net saving.

Transport Minister Corfu is willing to exploit the tragic number of traffic injuries and deaths by proposing massive expenditures on roads;

this is a distortion of objectives and means and should be challenged. There is no evidence of the cost-effectiveness of such outlays, which may be good for reducing travel time, but could, if good traffic control procedures are not used, in fact increase the toll of injuries and deaths as well as prevent the application of cheaper, more available, and more certain measures. The proposal to reduce tariffs on automobile air conditioners, while especially attractive during heat waves, is also in the class of unevaluated procedures despite Industry and Trade Minister Sharon's enthusiasm. Only cars with sufficient radiator and engine capacity can be retro-fitted with air conditioners, so the restriction of the proposed benefit to the safety of drivers and passengers in big cars limits the possible favourable impact.

It is time that Israel, which can only afford modest expenditures and cannot afford any preventable deaths or injuries from road transport, dedicates a modicum of cost-effectiveness analysis to proposals for improved safety and health, whether or not they come from cabinet ministers.

JOHN R. GOLDSMITH
Professor of Epidemiology
Ben-Gurion University
Beersheba.

RAISING FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Recently, the government and not the universities, laid down what tuition fees our students must pay for their studies. It is demeaning and an unwarranted intrusion into the autonomy of our universities that they are not allowed to schedule their own tuition fees.

To make up the shortfall, there is a source of revenue which has not yet been tapped. This is the solicitation of annual donations from alumni. In the USA, universities and colleges are very dependent on such revenue which is solicited through a mechanism known as the annual fund which is administered either by the university's development office or by its alumni through the latter's alumni fund.

S. S. ISRAELSTAM
Ra'anana.

NOMENCLATURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Since S. Liberman ("Outdated nomenclature" - August 16) has chosen to remain in the Diaspora of Australia instead of making aliya to Israel, he is hardly entitled to suggest the change of the Hebrew nomenclature for immigration and emigration.

If he had immigrated to Israel, he would understand that aliya is really an ascent, morally as well as practically, just as yerida is exactly the contrary.

EMMANUEL MANN
Jerusalem.

INDIAN POLICY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Kol hakavod to Yoram Kessel for his clear and comprehensive explanation of India's less-than-friendly foreign policy in relation to Israel, in his article of August 7, "Off-court action."

In the process, Kessel joins other observers of India in noting "that India is one of the few countries in which there, never has been any anti-Semitism whatsoever."

HAIM LANGERT
Jerusalem.

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